CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-engine with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- net, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-engine Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- net, all complete, Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 244 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.

MATHERAN STATION RETIRING ROOMS.

Large, Airy and well-furnished Suites Accommodation for very large numbers of Visitors.

The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for excellence of Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms Rs. 8/8 per diem Inclusive.

OPENING 1ST OCTOBER.

Rooms now booking

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
14th Oct. ..	MACEDONIA x	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February.	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date. About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
27th October ..	MAROHA	8,288
10th November	MALDA	8,800
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,800
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,160
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	A steamer	——
2nd February	,,	——
16th ,, ..	,,	——

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922		
About 27th Oct.	SOUDAN	
2nd November	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kaiyan
9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONI	11,089
1923.		
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
16th Oct. ..	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
19th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & West African Ports.
19th ,, ..	BAMORA"	Persian Gulf, via Karachi
25th ,, ..	VASNA	Basrah via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1295

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	ommander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Dep.
Kamakata Maru	I. Fujiwara	5,843	4 Oct.	17 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	F. Nitteel	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	I. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	21 Nov.	No

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, art fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra" ..	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" ..	4287	October 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: NEW YORK:
27b, Throgmorton Street, 91, Liberty Street,
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE,
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY.
BOMBAY NO. 4

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,864 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Multan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
Sub-Agency Parbhani	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,50,130
Reserved Fund	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra		Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

1½% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 41

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber, Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagao. Telephone 2457.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD,

Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PATRON
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.

CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 44, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQR.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

RENOWNED PATENT

IC-MIC COOKER

For Free Catalogues apply Manager,

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED Sanskrit-knowing GRADUATE as Headmaster and a Sanskrit-knowing Matric. Experience essential. Apply sharp with testimonials and pay expects to CHAIRMAN, Seth Hussanally English School. Dhulka.
A R5179

WANTED.—A competent MANAGING-CLERK for an established Solicitors' firm of long standing. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 8602, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R14548

ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS EDITOR FOR A LIVE-WIRE Democratic Daily Paper in the mofussil is required to join immediately. Submit credentials; terms and date when able to join to P. O. Box 558, Bombay.
A 14581

WANTED.—Experienced and educated SALESMEN for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere of Flour Mill production: Apply stating qualifications and giving reference to. The PUNJAB, COTTON PRESS, CO., LD., 7, Ferozepore Road, LAHORE.
A R5051

WANTED—Competent MOTOR FITTERS and one VULCANISER. Liberal salary for competent men. Apply to No. 8619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5194

WANTED AT ONCE—SUPERVISORS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and SURVEYORS for work in the Forest Engineering Service. Must have experience of Survey, Estimating and construction of railways, roads, buildings, etc. Prospects of permanent posts for suitable men. Applications in applicant's handwriting with typed, certified copies of certificates to be sent before October 26th to:—T. S. PIPE Enquire, Forest Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Dharwar, M. & S. W. Railway.
A 14608

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—An M.A., as Professor of History, for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat. Salary Rs. 150 p.m. None but those who are willing to give a binding till the end of March, 1924, need apply. For further particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, BOARD OF VOLUNTEES SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat, on or before 23rd, October, 1922.
A 14574

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SPARE TIME WORK. (morning and evening) by a young man, well up in Correspondence. Apply Box No. 8613 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5174

AN UNDERGRADUATE from Aligarh open for engagement to teach Persian or Urdu (Hindoostani) to Europeans or School students. Write to Box N. 8609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5153.

AN energetic youth, thoroughly understanding practical business routine, seeks EMPLOYMENT of an important responsible post in Bank, any English Firms, or Mills. Starting salary Rs. 400 with future prospects, qualifications. Shorthand typist and Accountant. Security Rs. 10,000 to 15,000. Apply, Box No. 8614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5176

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Sea-face opposite Marine Lines Station. BLOCK for high-class Hindus. Apply third floor.
C R5185

TO BE LET in Poona, near the Bund Gardens, one roomy BUNGALOW with four bed rooms, kitchen, garage, electric fittings etc. Apply Box No. 8604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5144

TO BE LET for immediate occupation, residential FLATS on decent locality at Dhobitalao, Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, Apollo Street, Bombay.
C R5760

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARRAGES and BLOCKS in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opp. Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO.
C R5164

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET for Hindus 5 minutes' walk from Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Motibai Street, oppo. Chikhalwadi. Apply to Mr. DONGRE.
C R5168

TO BE LET—Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, 1 drawing room, 2 bed rooms, 1 kitchen at cheap rent to high-class Hindus. Apply Box No. 8621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5191

TO LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLATS with all modern conveniences, electric light and fan and all other modern fittings, moderate rent. Apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 14605

TO BE LET.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri Gundoli Road, walk ten minutes from station. Apply telephone No 3836, or Box. No. 8573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
C R5033

TO LET OFFICE and SHOWROOMS on BALLARD, PLOTS. Partitions suitable to tenants will be made, if necessary. Please apply for particulars to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4457

TO LET.—Newly built GARAGES in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane at moderate rents. Suitable for Byculla and Mazagaon Residents. Please apply personally to BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., near Round Temple on Sandhurst Road, off Null Bazar, or 'phone 1939.
C R5015

TO LET IMMEDIATELY at 125 Soparibag Road opposite G. I. P. Railway Institute "Vasant Building" 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors, each of two BLOCKS with 4 rooms, separate baths, kitchen and two W. C. Up-to-date sanitary and electric fittings. Moderate rents. Apply within
R5084

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8626, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 344, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LBS. parcel selected table apples, William pears or walnuts, Rs. 5-8 each; 5 lbs. nett "A1" almonds, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett selected Sultanas, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett unstoned dry apricots, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry figs, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry raisins, Rs. 6; 5 lbs. nett black currants, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. nett apple or pear rings, Rs. 5-8; 11 lbs. parcel assorted dry fruits, Rs. 14. Charges included. FRUIT INDUSTRY, KASHMIR. Tele. "AMBA."
GA R4918

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

SACRIFICE.—CLYNO Motor cycle with Coach built Side Car. 7-9 H.P. 3 Speed. Kickstarter. English make. Thorough running order. Good condition. Rs. 1,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 8615, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5180

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE—Daily, monthly or weekly. Terms very reasonable. Book your order from now for Diwali Holidays. Apply Box No. 8566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5017

FOR SALE.—CHEVROLET TAXI, fully equipped and in first-class condition, only run 8 months. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 8610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 5758

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—100, DIFFERENT VARIETIES from 100 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, one stamp from each country, splendid value and quality at Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
14606

NECESSARY TO ALL!—LUXURY TO NONE—WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" (in English.) No more astrological botheration: Foretells fortune; promises marriage prospects, births and riches; warns against enemies, calamities, deaths and dangers; reveals conspiracies and secrets; instructs remedies for diseases. Refer our DICTIONARY at once. Used mostly and specially by businessmen, bachelors, maids, officials, and students at large. Nice paper. Under three separate headings, Particulars Symptoms and Results. Based on our ancient scientific principles of the Great Rishis, handed over from generation to generation. True worth needs no boast! Gain more than bargain! Rapid Sale! Hurry Up! Agents solicited. Price Re. 1/- only. THE GUPTA ASTRAJ ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag Dist. (South India).
L R4949

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED a Second hand Cornish or Lancashire BOILER and also a Horizontal Engine. Apply to Messrs. GOBINDSING Contractors Shikarpur (Sind) with all particulars. Shikarpur (Sind) with all particulars.
K R 5170

WANTED—PURCHASER for a second-hand Hydraulic Press, adapted to pressing jute or hemp bale (Kachha) 3½ maunds weight, density 12½ cubic feet, manufactured by John King and Co., of Calcutta. J. N. SIL, Pleader, SEONI.
K R4990

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1896. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting. Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS, either sex, to learn BOOK-KEEPING AT HOME in TWELVE POSTAL LESSONS. Diplomas awarded. Small Fees. DIRECTOR, MODERN ACADEMY, 10, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
M R5183

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED—Second hand, but serviceable CORRUGATED G. I. SHEETS. (10'x27"x 24 G.) Apply sharp with quotations, T. BOYCE Belgaum.
N R5154.

HOPE TO THE HOPELESS—Patients suffering from obstinate chronic diseases and hopeless of being cured are requested to consult Nature Cure Doctors at NATURAL HEALING HOME, near Malad Railway Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
N R5189

FINANCIAL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for Politicians and Capitalists to join a newly re-organised and improved Mofussil daily paper, policy democratic; established in 1860. 10 per cent share in the profits to anyone investing a capital of 1 lakh proportionately for smaller amounts; minimum amount accepted Rs. 10,000. Apply to Post Box 558, Bombay.
R 14582

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDIAN GENTLEMAN with thirteen years' experience in business in City of London is now in India and would like to get in touch with Indian firm anxious to open business in London. Returning London soon. R. c/o Haidar Riza, Farrash Khana, Delhi.
T R5155

GOVERNMENT PIGGERY, AMBALA—HAMS, BACON, available from end of November, 1922. SAUSAGES, PORK, etc., available from 1st week of November, 1922. Apply for price list to THE MANAGER, Government Military Dairy Ambala Cantt.
T 14568

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PETITOPHONES hornless Talking Machines single motor playing 12-inch record. All parts fully nickelled. Oak Rs. 35, Mahogany Rs. 40. JAMES MFG. CO., 163, Kalbedevi, Bombay.
T R5053

FOR SALE—Fresh lot of KENCYON'S SIZING FLANNEL 66 and 72 inches and clearer cloth 22 ozs. Apply personally. THE MILL & GIN STORES CO., Medows Street, opposite "Bombay Chronicle", Fort, Bombay.
T R5187

FOR SALE—One OIL and FLOUR MILL, complete with steam boiler engine, accessories and pacca buildings situated in big city in Central Provinces. If required. Machineries and buildings will be sold separately. Apply Box No. 8618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5192

TYPEWRITERS—Secondhand of different makes going at bargain prices. Make your selection and call early to save disappointment. WARDEN & CO., Sole Agents, Underwood Typewriters, 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 14596

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS.—

	Net. Rs.
Remington No. 10 Foolscap	125
Remington No. 10 Brief size	150
Remington No. 11 Foolscap	135
Remington No. 11 Brief size	160
Oliver No 5 Foolscap	125
Oliver No. 5 Brief size	150
Oliver No. 7 Brief size	155
Underwood No. 3 Brief size	165
L. C. Smith No. 3 Brief size	175
Royal No. 10 Brief size	150
Yost No. 20 Brief size	125
Roneo Duplicators, 8, 10 & 16	115

Spare parts for all kind of typewriters. Repairs a speciality.
Apply ROYAL TYPEWRITING COMPANY, 81, Cavasji Patell Street, Fort.
T R5184

CARPETS CARPETS
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER
No middleman's profit
AT
KHADI EXHIBITION.
T 5123
V. G. MAHARAJ, Dana Bunder, Bombay, opposite Musjid Post, 1st Floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A Maltish, white shaggy DOG, called Bachoo, since three days. Reward will be given to tracer. Apply K. K. KAPADIA, 73, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
PB R5190

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR
Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stones, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"SALONA" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
MANUFACTURED by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Spalato, Italy.
Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
R5008.

THE FINEST BUILDING TO LET.
ON THE MALL, LAHORE, PUNJAB.
QUITE suitable for shops, offices, residences, Hotels, Banks, Barristers. Quite close to High Court, Post and Telegraph offices, Banks, including Imperial Bank of India. Hence quite Central, Facing North Fitted with Electric Light, water connection, Electric Lift. The First Building of its kind in Lahore. Natural ventilation and Light throughout. Motorgarages provided. Plan can be sent on application with requirements.
Apply to Sir GANGA RAM & SONS, 29th Lower Mall, Lahore.
14550

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1922 at 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th October, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Building, Fort,
Bombay, 4th October, 1922.
N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 25th October 1922, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th October 1922.
C14559

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest:
For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.
Cash price offered at market value. Apply to
PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
LAHORE.
14484

MORVI STATE.

WANTED—Rates for big lots of wrought and cast iron scraps insealed envelope superscribed "Serap iron" and addressed to the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, MORVI STATE, on or before 12 noon on 13th November. Purchasers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened.
14572

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned has this day taken over charge of the office of Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
H. F. E. FREELAND,
Major-General,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 14th October, 1922. 14603

NOTICE.

REWARD OF RS. 100.
LOST—One CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 1,000 bearing No. SD/73 50963 in Fort near the Bank of India, Ltd., on TUESDAY, the 10th instant. One who has found the same will be given the above reward on his returning it to the DIAMOND SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., 2 Rampart Row, Fort.
C 14604

THE INDIAN SOAP & MANTLE WORKS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
NOTICE.
A MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held, on TUESDAY the 17th October, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 24/28 Matunga Road, Matunga Mr. Mathuradas Goculdass' Residence, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Liquidator's Statement of accounts made upto 31-12-21 (final).
2. To transact any other business, which the chairman may put before the meeting.
(Sd.) MATHURADASS GOCULDASS THACKER;
(Sd.) KHIMJI CANJI,
Joint Liquidators.
14507

MINERVA MILLS LTD.
NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 9th day of August, 1922, a call of Rs.-15 per share, being the Second Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before Monday, the 16th day of October, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 17th day of October, 1922, up to the date of actual payment.
It was also resolved that the Second Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 28th September, 1922, and that no applications for transfer of shares should be accepted after the 28th September 1922, unless such applications are accompanied by the Second Call moneys due in respect of such shares.
By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1922.
C14629

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)
THROUGH THIRD CLASS BOGIE CARRIAGE SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND NAGPUR.
FROM the 1st November, 1922, a Third Class Bogie carriage will run between Victoria Terminus and Nagpur on the following trains.

DOWN JOURNEY.

Victoria Terminus ...	Dep. 22-0	27 Down	
Bhusawal	Dep. 9-25	353 Down	
Bhusawal	Arr. 19-0	,,	
Nagpur	Arr. 19-0	,,	

UP JOURNEY.

Nagpur	Dep. 21.15	354 Up	
Bhusawal	Arr. 6-15	,,	
Bhusawal	Dep. 7-26	6 Up	
Victoria Terminus ...	Arr. 17-0	,,	

Tickets with combined mail and ordinary fares will be issued.
On the Down Journey passengers will be booked at Victoria Terminus and other Stations up to Bhusawal (exclusive) where No. 27 Down train is timed to stop, to stations where No. 354 Up stops between Bhusawal (exclusive) and Nagpur (inclusive.)
On the Up Journey passengers will be booked at Stations between Nagpur and Bhusawal (exclusive) where No. 354 Up stops to stations where No. 6 Up mail train is timed to stop between Bhusawal and Bombay.
Bombay, 9-10-1922.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
C14575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LD.
THIRD CALL.
NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 27th September, 1922, a call of Rs. 15/- per share of this Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, on or before the 1st November 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.
The above call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 2nd of October, 1922.
By order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1922.
C14497

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Bombay to the following stations on the dates given below at a fare and a half by certain trains and on certain conditions that may be ascertained from the Undersigned or from the Station Masters, Colaba and Grant Road the District Traffic Superintendent. Grant Road and the Kalbadevi Booking Office.

STATIONS.

Gholvad, Udvada,
Bulsar, Bilimora,
Navsari, Surat,
Broach and Baroda.
Wednesday, 18th Oct. 1922.
Thursday, 19th Oct. 1922.
Friday, 20th Oct. 1922.
Saturday, 21st Oct. 1922.
E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 14th October, 1922.
C14561

NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 7 OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOUNT ABU TRANSPORT & AGENCY CO. LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companys Act 7 of 1913 that a General Meeting of the Share Holders of the abovenamed Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th of November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at which place and time all the Share Holders of the Company are requested to attend, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property and assets of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, discharging the Liquidator from the Office, and for the purpose of passing an Extra Ordinary Resolution disposing of the books, accounts, vouchers and other documents of the Company and the Liquidator as required by Sec. 242 of the said Act.
NAGINDAS PURSHOTAMDAS SANGAVI
Liquidator.
Dated this 21st day of September, 1922.
C14405

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.
SURPLUS STOCK.
ONE STUDEBAKER 12 Seater Buss, body newly built and painted dark green, 4 New Tyres and Tubes, Electric lights, new battery, thoroughly overhauled in excellent running condition ..... Rs. 4,000
Two Studebaker POSTAL VANS in tip-top running condition Tyres almost new, useful for Busses, postal work Government Paper Distribution Work, Aerated water delivery, Parcel delivery Work, etc., body built by Simpson painted red-real bargain each ..... Rs. 3,750
One STUDEBAKER, 6 Cylinder, Super-six newly painted Ivory White Chocolate Mudguards, new hood and side Curtains Thoroughly overhauled in excellent running condition "very cheap" ..... Rs. 3,750
One Old SMOBILE ECONOMY 1 TON TRUCK with body fitted with expanded metal, very useful for all purposes a bargain Rs.4,000
We offer to deliver the above vans, Cars and Trucks free on Rails in any part of India at the above prices. A cash deposit of 25 per cent of the value of the Car should be sent along with order and the balance amount is payable against delivery of the Vans in running condition.
THE GARAGE LTD.,
Postal Motor Contractors,
MADRAS.
C14602

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
TENDERS for (1) Constructing a Chawl for halalkhores at Valpakhady and (2) a Market at Gilder Tank site, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 30th day of October, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Bombay, 13-10-1922.
TA C14590

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 767 of 1917.
NARAYAN GANPAT MAHIMKAR...Plaintiff.
Vs.
NARAYAN RAMJI and others ...Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday the 16th day of October, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with buildings standing thereon situate at Magelwadi, Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-onen feet inn length and thirty-four and three-fourth feet in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vishnoo Babajee, on the West and North by the vacant ground of Dawoody Borah Cemetery and on the South by a public passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward D. No. 489 and Street No. 19 Mangalway.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C14718

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 3217 OF 1922.
LONG CAUSE.
Plaint filed the 21st day of July, 1922.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and OVIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new long causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.
You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.
The BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD., a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VIII of 1913 having its registered office at New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
(1) AMRATLAL AMARCHAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ghatkopar outside the Fort. (2) VALLABHDAS NARANJI DALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort. (3) BHIMJI NARANJI DALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort, and (4) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS of 3rd defendants abovenamed having his office in High Court buildings within the Fort. Defendants.
To,
VALLABHDAS NARANJI DALAL,
2nd Defendant abovenamed.
GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray that the defendants Nos. 1 and 2 may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 59,743-1-0 mentioned in the plaint with interest thereon at 9 per cent from the 1st day of November 1921 till judgment and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum, that in the alternative and in the event of this Hon. Court finding that defendants Nos. 1 and 2 are not liable to ... d against the 3rd defendant and 4th defendant as Assignee of the estate of the 3rd defendant may be ordered to pay the said sum of Rs. 59,743-1-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent from the 1st day of November 1921 till judgment and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum to plaintiffs as damages, it may be declared that the 4th defendant is not entitled to take possession of trucks and cars mentioned in paragraph 9 of the plaint and that the same belong to plaintiffs, the 4th defendant may be ordered to deliver the said trucks and cars to the plaintiffs, that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the 4th defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon. Court from dealing with the trucks and cars mentioned in paragraph 9 hereof that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the trucks and cars mentioned in paragraph 9 hereof with such power as this Hon. Court may deem fit and necessary for effectually protecting the said trucks and cars, that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit and that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court the 6th day of November 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 25th day of July, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 25th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14607

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held under instructions from the Mortgagee of the under-mentioned property on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1922, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of February, 1922, our client was the higher bidder and was declared the Purchaser of the under-mentioned property belonging to Mr. LAXMICHAND VASTA, the Mortgagor there of.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (105 2/9) one hundred and five square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1880, New No. 9014, Old Survey No. 1/241 and New Survey No. 4955 with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7596, Street Nos. 97-99 and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Premji Hirji and on or towards the South by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1922.

MEHTA LALJEE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14612

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4023 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHA HERJI GHELLABHAI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bhoosari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
KARIMBHAI JALALBHAI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bhoosari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 2500 for Principal due to them by the Defendants at the foot of a Promissory Note dated 8th April 1922, for Rs. 2,500 as mentioned in the plavit herein and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and cost of this suit of which a copy is here to annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 2,500 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs of this suit.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH KNIGHT Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary
Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of September, 1922.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14609

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NORTHBROOK STREET, 3RD KUMBHARWADA LANE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Shums A. Tyebji attorney for Messrs. Abbas E. Tyebji, and Faiz Budruddin Tyebji, the Trustees of the Surmaya Jamat-e-Sulaimani and on account and at the risk of Bhoora Jairam and Gulam Hussain Shaik Abdul Kayum and Ishakbai Shaik Abdul Kayum the defaulting purchasers sell by auction on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage or tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at North Brook Street, (3rd Kumbharwada Lane), without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration of Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 357 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2064, New No. 9185, Old, Survey No. 342, New Survey No. 5021 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7724. Street No. 155 to 161 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by North-Brook Road, on or towards the North by the House of Lohar Valji Hira Dayal and on or towards the South by the property of Jiva Cooverji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. SHUMS A. TYEBJI, Attorney for the vendor at his office No. 2, Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3408.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHANDANWADI, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Chaturbhan Vardhaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and Haji Sulleman Saleh Mahomed and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the under mentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 580, New No. 2763, Old Survey No. 69, and New Survey No. 8223 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house at present standing thereon and to be erected hereafter, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3228 and Street Nos. 17-19-21 and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Chandanwadi at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North, East by the property of Purshottam Devji on or towards the West by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Kelawala and on or towards the South by the said Chandanwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co.; Attorneys for mortgagees at their Office in "Nawab Building," Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Oct 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES AND PARTS OF WATCHES.

On MONDAY, the 16th October 1922 at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot old army clothing factory).

Pocket watches, wrist watches, stop watches, glasses, hands large and small, Thongs, rated cases, watches stop 1/5 seconds, spring hair main, stens winding watches wrist, wrist bands, protectors, buttons winding, gauges watch main spring, watches glass assorted, watches hunter size, hair spring and geneva, main spring English and Swiss, main spring Geneva, ruby pins assorted saws piercing, second-hand watches assorted, spring lever, Tabs, wheels, winding, etc, etc.

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of khakhi patties, ration bags, flannel drowers shorts, light woolen trousers, mosquitto netting 47" to 108", cotton gowns, khakhi puggrees, trousers, kartal, engine room coats, heavy woolen jackets, dungree pyjamas, khakhi tudas, forage caps, breeches cord, chinese coats, tea cloth, table cloth, chinese trousers, teapoy cloth, hospital cotton pyjamas, waist coats puttoo tessel caps yellow puggrees, haversacks, Gurkha hats, pyjamas for Punjabis, frocks serge, Kilts highlanders, large aprons kilt, cloth distinctive, deck blouses, hospital jackets, bedroom slippers, khakhi patties, deck pyjamas, fur coats, flannel shirts, cord pantaloons, leather waistcoats, combinations, cuffs, felt hats, ladies vests, waterproof aprons, table napkins, domestic coats, leather gloves, horse rugs, mosquitto curtains, gallers for mundas, jackets, suttranges, flags, union waistcoats, neck bands ropes with taggles, dungree cloth shirts socks for Lumberman, caps highlanders, nose bags, coatswarm followers, rubbers horse, khakhi collars, khakhi helmets, pith hats, tape, white webbing, American cloth wh. jaconette for batiste cloth, towels flax thread, surgical mattresses, hand whips, identity discs, heel tips, buttons of different kind sand sizes, hooks for shoulder pads, sewing cotton of different colours, safety pins, canvas sheets, files, glass cloth, pillow cases, woolen comforters, sashes worsted, pillow slips, navy canvas, Calico for dammering etc., etc.

On MONDAY, the 16th October, 1922, and the following days daily at 10 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO, will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Oct 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE MASTED AUXILARY MOTOR SCHOONER "RAINBOW"

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the defaulting purchaser Captain E. Ternel.

The three masted auxiliary motor schooner "Rainbow" of 185 tons and 1 pair of 70 HP engines with her tackle apparel furniture etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, she is 132ft. long—23ft. broad and 14ft. deep.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the owner or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AUCTION SALE OF BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s godown, on account and risk of the Standard Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., all the machinery accessories, etc., of the Boot and Shoe Manufactury consisting of one Louis Heel Splitter one Columbia Beader, one Improved Blake Machine, one Master Bottom Scouver, one No. 8 Channel opener, one Rap cutting press, 1 Devey Pegger, 5—7 feet Revo Press Planet, one Sole Founder, Plume Skiver for skiving stiffeners, one Edge cementor and outfit, one No. 8 Leather Roller Turned Steel Shafting, Colic, Pegwood, Dies, Punches, coils Universal Shegging wire, Seat wheels, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser subject to reserve price. The above is on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week from the day of sale in default of which rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per day will have to be paid.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th Oct 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
TO-DAY AT 5, 6-30, 8-30 AND 10-15 p.m
SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR HINDU DIVALI HOLIDAYS
Sukanya-Savitri
(KOHINOOR FILM Co.)
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
EXTRA MATINEES
SAT. SUN. and HOL. at 3-30

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "TONNY HOUSE" SITUATE AT SLEATER ROAD NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instruction from Multani Tahilram Girdharidas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narnadashanker Atrivan Joshi sell the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated 19th day of November 1920 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell on MONDAY the 16th Oct. 1922 at 4 p.m. (B. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDUULE.

All that piece or parcel of Land, admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land described in and demised by the hereinbefore recited indenture of such lease dated the 14th day of August 1920) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sleater Road, leading to the Grant Road Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 308, 385 and 388 New Nos. 13555, 13554, 13885, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202 and 204 to 207, and New Survey No. 7049 and bounded on or towards the East by a private proposed road belonging to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla, on or towards the west and North by the land of Maneckji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the South by the land demised to Leslie Crawford and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" ward No. 3688 (Loc) and Street No. 21 B B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the mortagagee at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort.

ANCTION SALE OF VERY VALUEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NIZAM STREET NULL BAZAR OUT-SIDE THE FORT.

On Tuesday the 17th October 1922 at 4 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Multani Tehilram Gordharidas the 2nd Mortgagee and on a/c and at the risk of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Maneckbai wife of Sorabjee Hormasji Wadia the mortgagors in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of mortgage dated 31st July 1919, and the further charge dated the 31st July 1919 an dthe Mortgage dated 21st May 1920 made between the said mortgagors of the one part and mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises subject to the first mortgage.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizampura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 777/9 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector or Land Revenue under old No. 138 New Nos. 74-76 Old survey Nos. 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Assessor or Municipal rates and Taxes formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74 and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhimjibhai Dunjibhai Kallianwalla, on or towards the West by the house of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the mortagors.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house Standing thereon which lying and being at Nizam Street in Null Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Old No. 736, 737 New No. 7910-7911 Old Survey No. 1572 and New Survey No. 736 and 939 and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia on or towards the West by the house of Bai Khatijabai and Ramiabai widows on or towards the North by the Nizam Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6443, 6444 and 6445 and Street No. 76, 78, 80 and 81 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said fortgagors.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee & Devidas at their office at Bell Lane, Fort or from the under-signed.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Oct 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

To-night! This Week!
A Charmingly Superb Universal Jewel Production
"WILD HONEY!"
(7 Reels)
Featuring the dynamic, charming enchantress of the Screen
PRISCILLA DEAN
As the Heroine, in the most stupendous picturization of a world-famous Novel—in the crowning success of the World's greatest dramatic screen Actress in her biggest and most powerful thriller.
"WILD HONEY!"
"WILD HONEY!"
"WILD HONEY!"
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-NIGHT 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

NOVELTY THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
To-night—This Week!
The Opening 4 Parts of the Picture Magnificent
L'AIGLONNE!
OR
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON!"
HE WAS
perhaps the Mightiest Monarch that swayed his iron sceptre on three fourth of the Globe
BUT HE DID NOT KNOW HIS OWN DAUGHTER !!
See this wonderful historical character in a soul-gripping romance !!
A Picture that is *not* a claptrap serial rubbish—but a gigantic Screen History of the Love "Affairs" of the World's Greatest Soldier.
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON!"
The enlightened and the cultured picture-loving population of Bombay will rejoice to learn that an epoch-making screen-chronicle of the life and romance of NAPOLEON BAUNAPARTE, has been specially secured at a fabulous price.
It is the all-absorbing Screen History of the world's greatest man—unquestionably the greatest soldier of all times—as a Lover, a Husband, a Father.
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON!"
A Comedy in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
NOVELTY THEATRE
Grant Road Tram Terminus.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
AND
DURING THIS WEEK
A RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL
PHOTO PLAY
DEVI-TODI
IN 7 ACTS
produced by
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
written by
MR. DELWADAKAR
The wellknown Author of
"NILAM-MANEK"
GUJRATI NOVEL SERIES.
Daily 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 P. M.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
We are offering one of the best Picturizations of an Episode from Ramayan—the birth story of Hanooman the grartest devotee of God.
SATI ANJANI
OR
THE BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
The Monkey Warrior.
Anjani, the mother of Hanooman, was abandoned by her husband for nothing and unfortunately she was driven out of her parents' home but at last her husband pined for her and how the truth is revealed to him—See it at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Popular Prices.
Time : 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

J. C. WILLIAMSON Ltd's.
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
"MERRIE ENGLAND"
PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO. LD.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
Everybody Loves a Northern Story.
MITCHELL LEWIS gives you a splendid one in
"CODE OF THE YUKON."
"Code of the Yukon" is a gripping and a fascinating tale of a Canuck with a Northwestern setting. Mitchell Lewis, of "The Barrier" and "The Sign Invisible," now appears in another stirring story of the Northwoods—"Code of the Yukon."

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!
"ROMANCE OF
THE HOPE DIAMOND."
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
This Week Episode No. 10, "Diamond's Curse," Episode No. 11, "Vanishing Hand," and Episode 12, "Forged Note."
Also 2 parts Comedy
"THE PICKANINNY"
BY SUNSHINE SAMMY.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m
Girls! Bring Your Favourite Sinner to the Empire Theatre.
Ask the Devil in the lobby of the theatre to give you an invitation to send to "HIM." It'll do him good to see this picture—shows the kind of a man a nice, live girl loves.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld. presents
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
"IN SEARCH OF A SINNER"
You'll say this is the Funniest, Naughtiest Comedy Drama you have ever seen.
ALSO
"LOOSE CHANGE"
BY HAL ROACH.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 18th October, 1922.
(At 8 p. m.) Night
MRICHHA KATIK
Thursday 19th October, 1922.
(At 2-30 P. m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Saturday 21st October 1922
(As 2-30 p. m.) Noon
EKACH PYALA
Sunday 22nd October, 1922.
(At 2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!!
In aid of Mahtma Bhajan Mandali
on
Wed. 18th October 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.
Thursday 19th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 21st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 22nd Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m.
SATTECHE GU[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

New York, Oct. 13th.

Futures at New York,—
- Oct. 11 +10
- Dec. 12 52+ 7
- Jan. 12 41+ 8
- Mar. 12 28+ 8

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.O. Liverpool—
- Oct. 21 99+46
- Jan. 22 32—54
- Mar. 22 19—51
- May 22 30—54

London, Oct. 13th.

Telegraphic Transfers .. 1/3 21/32 Steady.
Bar Gold .. £ 4 13/0 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot .. 34 3/8 unsettled.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct 14.

To-day's Reuter reported 46 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on trade and American spinners buying, and with increasing demand and more favourable political situation, we expect the market to go still higher and would recommend buying.

No business is reported to have taken place to-day in the local market owing to the recent panic and until the financial affairs are settled up, the market will continue to remain dull. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 437, declined to Rs 435 by Jobbers selling, and afterwards advancing to Rs. 437½ was quoted Rs. 436½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 436. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 435½ and closed at Rs. 435½. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 383, and fluctuating between Rs. 382 and Rs. 384 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 383. F G M G Bengal December/January was Rs. 317 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was weak yesterday and about 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	511 Bales.
Wheat	1298 Cwts.
Linseed	690 "
Rape, etc.	180 "
Gingellyseed	845 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1096 "
Castorseed	5011 "
Rice	2417 "
Myrabolams	1274 "
Cottonseed	241 "
Mowraseed	272 "
Gram	905 "
Juwar	2686 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajry	3453 "
Coal	9520 Ton

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14th. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-11/16
Bank Demand	1-3-21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3-7/8
Fcs Demand	376
American Dollars	349
Honkong Dollars	197
Shanghai	262
Japan	166
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 14th Oct 1922.

	Year. 1922-1923 Bs.	Year. 1922-1922. Bs.
Receipts for the week ending 12th October 1923	2,213	42,423
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 12th Oct. 1922	43,042	2,36897
Shipments for the week ending 12th Oct. 1922		
Europe		1,405
China, Japan and Coast Ports		133
Total		1,53
Afloat in Harbour—Europe		1,245
"China, Japan and Coast Ports		6,559
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 12th Oct. 1922,—		
Europe	42,984	82,308
China, Japan and Coast Ports	35.030	1,44 502
Total	78,014	2,26 810
Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th Oct. 1922	22,604	bales
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th Oct. 1922		7,77,012

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Oct. 14th.

	Rs. a p
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	1 10 0
Standard per lb.	1 10 0
Century per lb.	1 10 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 11 0
Textile per lb.	1 11 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 11 0
Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
per lb.	1 10 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 10 0
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 0
Salita —	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 8 0
No. 125½ per piece	14 8 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties :—10 yard :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 3
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	7 1 0
Phoenix per piece	7 1 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
Pearl per piece	7 14 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	.. ..
Kasturchand per piece	8 14 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 12 0
Sp ring per piece	8 12 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-14-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-15-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-15-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 89-15/.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 90-1-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89-13-6.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange :—
Steady Market.
On Paris :
Bank's selling T T Frcs. 376.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 396.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 386.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161½.
On Hongkong :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 197.
On Shanghai :
Bank's selling D D Rs. .62.
On Singapore :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 189.
On New York :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 349.
London Gold ready—sh. 93.
London Silver ready—d. 34-6.
London Silver forward—d. 34-6.
Tone of Silver—Dull China sold, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—Dols. 4-43-5/8.
French Exchange—Frcs. 58.50.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 23.90.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 62.70.
Italian Exchange: Liras. 104.00.
German Exchange—Mrks. 11750.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83-4.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the All-India Council of the National Liberal Federation of India was held at Mr. G. A. Natesan's office, Madras, on October 8, with Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer in the chair.

The following among other resolutions were adopted :—

"This Council of the National Liberal Federaton considers that the effect of Mr Lloyd George's Speech in the House of Commons on August 4th would be to deepen the distrust of India in British pledges and professions, and to shatter its belief in England's good faith and sense of justice.

strongly protests against the Premier's views as they amount to a virtual repudiation the Announcement of August 20, 1919.

It is further of opinion that the speeches His Excellency the Viceroy and of Sir William Vincent have in no way allayed the apprehension created by the Premier's speech which as evidenced by the discussion in the Indian Legislative Assembly, is widely regarded a a clear indication of a marked change in th policy of His Majesty's Government toward Indian aspirations and claims, a change which began with the enforced resignation of Mr Montagu."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"This Council is of opinion that, with view to ease the situation in the country already rendered difficult and to maintain the confidence of the people in British rule in India political prisoners not charged with, or found guilty of violence or incitement thereto, should be released as early as possible. This Council is strongly of opinio that necessary steps should be immediately taken to secure that all pohtical prisoners not charged with or convicted of offences against the State accompanied with violence to person or destruction to property or incitement to such offences are treated like first class misdemeanants in England and th they should in no circumstances be flogged."

"This Council deplores that His Excellency the Viceroy should have considered necessary to adopt the procedure prescribed by section 67 of the Government of India Act with reference to the recent Indian Princes' Protection Bill and is of opinion that dangerous precedent has been introduced early in the career of the Indian Legislature not justified by the circumstances of the case."

TREATMENT OF THE AKALI PRISONERS

"This Council while disapproving of the methods adopted by the Akalis to bring about the Gurudwara reform, strongly condemns the brutal treatment meted out to them by the authorities."

"This Council resolves that a sum of £50 (Fifty) be remitted to the Indian Reform Committee in England with a request that they will take the necessary steps for urging before the British people the need for a very early grant of complete provincial autonomy and the introduction of an appreciable measure of responsibility in the Central Government and that the Secretary, in consultation with the President, be authorised to make a further remittance not exceeding £50, if necessary."

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount.	Face Value.	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	328
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	7½%	290
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	7%	78
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1355
" Contributary ..	122	"		10	365
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	7%	107
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/8xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 8	15/12
Chartered Bank ..	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£17
Eastern ..	£.5	£.10	"	5	72
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpo, ration ..	S 125	S 125	"	£3	£115
Mercantile Bank of India ..	A £12	1/2	" "	16%	£28/6
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	1

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Pratnji ..	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	615xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	102
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	62
Khulsa. Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhta Bhoa ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	53xd
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	69
Sara Sirajgunj ..	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	75 xd
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	110
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	FebAug.	--	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	18	18	July	3/10	37
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	22 1/2%	23/12
Indian Cement	250	250	..	39	270
Katal Cement ord. ..	100	100	,	20	225
" Defd ..	40	40	"	184 10	1150
Jevrajpur ..	19	10	"	4-2-4	27

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances Ailiaace. cotton ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	159	3000
Appollo ..	100	100	"	40	320 n
Birla mills ..	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	70
By. Cotton	100	100	100 Apl.-Sept.	8	72/8
By. Dyeing..	500	500	Sept..Dec.	100	1017-8
Bradbury ..	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1540
Bombay Industrial	250	250	June,-Nov.	100	900
Century ..	100	100	"	18	75
Cent. India .	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	597/8
Coloaba Land	500	500	May-Nov.	328	4000
Coorla ..	700	700	March	95	2105
Crescent ..	100	100	June-Dec.	88	257/8
Currimbhoy	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	455
David ..	350	250	"	110	..
Dawn ..	250	250	Apl,Sep.	65	..
E. D. Sassoon United ..	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	1100
Edward Sassoon, ..	11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	4/15
Elphinston	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	412/8
Fasulbhoy ..	100	100	June	25	132/8
Framji Petit	250	250	"	150	1225
Globe ..	1000	1000	Mar,Sept.	125	2100
Gokak ..	100	100	"	85	185
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	207/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	55	602/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	60	370
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	59	785
Khatao ..	100	100	Apl.,Nov.	85	570
Kilachand Mill's ..	25	25	Aug.,Jan.	11/2	16/4xd
Kohinoor ..	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1960 xd
Luxmi Cotton Madhavrao	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	208	5475
Scindia ..	100	100	"	28	205
Madhowji ..	100	100	J ly-Dec.	28	410
Mathuradas Maneckji Petit	500	500	May..Nov,	50	700
Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4500 x
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Acg.	15	265
Morarji ..	1000	1000	Apr,-Nov,	40	6700
New Great ..	200	200	Mar.-Sep.	25	640
New City ..	102	100	"	35	625
Paban ..	250	250	"	90	789
Pearls ..	250	250	July-Dec.	90	915
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Aug.	100	800
Premier ..	100	100	May	"	130
Planet ..	109	109	Dec.-Aug.	15	225
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	240
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	Apr.-Aug,	15	250
Shapurji ..	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	210
Sholapur ..	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1808	15,300n
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	70	645
Standard ..	500	500	Apr.-Sept,	130	2430
Swan ..	250	250	Mar.-Aug,	162	1080
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	4150
Tata Mill ..	500	500	May.-Oct.	69	1010
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	2200 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	"	5 %	105
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	"	2	745
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	112/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	38	789

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	123	"	80	420
B. Burma T. Corpe	125	125	"	35	472/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	13	135 pr
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 %	1500
Bt. Burma Pot ..	8	£.	Mar-Oct.as 3.		7/10
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2p/c.		200
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	26	148
Marcks ..	200		July.	26	62
New India Insur. ..	25	250	"	"	17/8
Oriential Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips ..	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p/c.	66
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	50 xd
Defd ..	30	30	Sept.	202	297/8
N. Ord. ..	75	75	"	"	..
N. Def ..	400	400	"	"	..
Tata Oil ..	100	100	"	"	43
Thacker Co.	52	50	June	"	155

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Means of observations taken at 2 a.m. 11 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. Sunday Oct. 15th.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29 905
Temperature of Air	Degrees	83 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77 5
Dew Point	"	76 5
Relative humidity of Air	"	07 61
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10)		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air	"	90 0
Minimum do do	"	77 4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,WNE,NNE.
Movement of Wind do	miles	84
Fall of Rain	inches	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.61
Do. do. year	"	76.82
Greatest fall of rain on any 24 hours on 14th	"	0.00

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	17	m 8 7	26 8	17	m 1 45	18 8
		e 8 44a	26 6		e 2 38a	17 7
W.	18	m 9 4	27 0	18	m 2 41	17 7
		e 9 42a	27 10		e 3 33a	16 8
Th.	19	m a 55	28 2	19	m 3 42	17 0
		e 10 31a	29 0		e 4 6a	15 1
F.	12	m 3 39	25 9	13	m 9 43	20 7
		e 3 56a	24 4		e 9 53a	18 3
	7	m 11 56	27 0	7	m 5 42	17 9
					e 5 54a	16 1
	15	m 5 59	25 6	15	m 6 41a	28 1
		e 6 6a	24 4			
	16	m 10 41	23 8	10	m 4 10	16 9
		e 11 20a	22 10		e 4 42a	14 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala Day temperature was below normal and night temperature was above the average in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Night temperature was below normal at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner and in defect at Jacobabad and Ajmer. Night temperature was above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Indore humidity is in defect. Night temperature was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature was below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in south-west Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.25 in. at Mangalore, 1.09 in. at Coimbatore and 1.58 in. at Colombo. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south of the Peninsula and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and night temperature was below normal in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar. Dry weather is probable elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th October 1922.

The northwestern disturbance is feebly affecting the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Upper Burma, Malabar and on the north Madras coast while a few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal and Mysore.

The chief amounts are :—Victoria Point one inch; Yamethin one and a half; Pamban, Madura one; Negapatam one and a half; Trichinopoly three-quarters; Coimbatore, Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum during 24 hours.	Temp. in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY GULF—						
Beaufort	86.4	76.0	83	0	0	—0.01
Do. 13th	93.8	76.0	76	0	0	—0.06
Jask	94.8	78.0	81	0	0	—0.19
Muskat	91.7	9.8	75	0	0	—0.19
Do. 13th						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93 8	67.5	64	..	3.51	—2.31
Rawalpindi	84.7	58.1	49	..	15.58	+2.26
Lahore	91 8	0.7	67	..	13 6	+0.26
Hissar	97.7	63.8	53	..	5.43	+4.23
Ambala	91.4	64.0	59	..	22 33	+5.51
Delhi	91 0	—	74	..	11.76	1.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	93 1	64.4	63	..	33.30	+9.44
Jhansi	94 4	68 3	47	..	28.85	+8.40
Cawnpore	90.8	65.8	68	..	46.56	+13.19
Allahabad	99.0	66.4	65	..	44.01	+7.81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97 1	64.6	35	..	0	—3.19
Karachi	86.7	74.0	68	..	1.77	—4.15
Ajmer	98 8	71.4	43	..	12.72	—5 94
Jaipur	9..	66.2	42	..	16 22	—3.89
Kotah	95 2	71.6	42	..	26.20	+1 93
Mount Abu	77 8	65.6	47	..	50.50	—5.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	98.8	66.7	61	..	10.21	—3.82
Dwarka	87	77.8	89	..	8.18	—5.48
Veraval	88	76.0	67	..	10.24	—7.82
Rajkot	95	68	46	..	16.60	—9.20
Bhavnagar Pass	97.0	..	58	..	18.09	—8.50
Surat	98 6	74.4	64	..	40 00	+0 80
Ahmedabad	9 0	72.4	54	..	8.60	+0.82
Deesa	96 6	68.0	55	..	17.34	+4.75
Roonuch	..	1.95	2	41	27 12	+10 55
Indore	90.8	69.7	43	..	38.20	+3.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.1	69.7	69	..	58.93	+8.82
Sangor	91	2.94	49	..	45.23	+3.72
Hoosungabe	89	69 4	0	..	39.20	+0.62
Khandwa	93.6	9.9	52	..	30.98	—5.44
Akola	98	69	54	..	29.65	+1 06
Amraoti	94	68.1	41	..	27.72	—1 89
Nagpur	90	68.0	49	..	40.85	+3.95
Chanda	93	69.6	55	..	44.82	+3 23
Raipur	89.2	64.1	56	..	46.18	+8.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.0	76.4	79	..	70.82	+1.94
Ratnagiri	92.4	78.5	45	..	46.57	—0.31
Murmugao	88 9	3.8	95	..	87.12	—3.46
Karwar	89.6	78.5	90	..	103.36	—3.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	62.6	40	..	10.14	—9.71
Ahmednagar	91.3	56.2	32	..	8.92	—8.93
Poona	90 0	64.1	65	..	16.32	—8 61
Sholapur	94 5	70.1	41	..	12.66	—11 30
Nilgiri	91.0	63.4	45	..	7.15	—8.93
Belgaum	86 1	61.4	41	..	25.00	—6 99
Aurangabad	0.0	59 4	40	..	23 43	—0 66
Hyderabad (Deccan)	87.8	69 1	61	..	28.66	—3.10
Hyderabad	86 8	68.0	61	..	27.39	—3.66
KARNATAK AND SOUTH MARATHA—						
Mangalore	88.8	72 8	88	1.25	122.23	+10.31
Belgaum	85 0	6	91	..	105.35	—2.99
Cooshig	86.8	4.9	89	0.50	89.11	+6.89
Colombo	87.6	2 9	86	1.58	117 72	—7.82
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90 2	5 4	64	..	16.60	—8.59
Bellary	91 5	66 7	35	..	6.21	—6 77
Madras	95	6.0	61	..	13.43	—7 75
Vellore	92	70	72	..	17.67	—8 8
Coimbatore	95	69	74	1.07	7 45	—0 89
Trichinopoly	95	70	74	..	11 08	—5.45
Negapatam	88	6.1	87	..	4 10	+1 27

BARRACKPORE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING : SECOND DAY.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

THE BARASET PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; Second Rs. 300; Third Rs. 200. Highweight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Dee's IRISH MOLLY 8-5, Harrison ... 1
Lt.-Col. Hunter and Mr. Cox's CHEEKY GIRL 7-8 Sieley ... 2
Mr. Bannerjee's BANNER 8-12 Baker ... 3
Mr. Soutar's French Maid 7-9 Wallace ... 4

THE KHARDAH PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; 2nd Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in fourth division. Nawabzada's MAY MORN 7-9 Japheth ... 1
Lt.-Col. Tennent's BEPPU STAR 9-6, Sleigh ... 2
Mr. Huque's MOON FLOWER 8-8 Aldridge 3
Mr. Dee's Sunny Time 8-8 Harrison ... 4

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 33-8.

THE WINTER CUP. Distance about 1½ miles.

Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 to winner; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

(Division I.)

Mr. Elliott's CHARMIO 8-2 Vick ... 1
Mr. Huque's JOLLY FRIAR, 8-8 Aldridge 2
Mr. Dee's GUILELESS 8-11 Harrison ... 3
Mr. White's Leading Girl 8-2, Baker ... 4

Tote paid :—Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 18.

THE WINTER CUP. Distance about 1½ miles.

Rs. 500 in lieu of the cup and Rs. 1,000 to winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

(Division II.)

Mr. Lukee's CASTLE FLORIN 7-12 H. McQuade ... 1
Mr. Dee's ALIEN DAISY, 8-10 Harrison ... 2
Mr. Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS 8-10, Baker ... 3
Messrs. Howe and Soutar's Windsor Lady, 9-5, Pearce ... 4

Tote paid Win Rs. 154-8. Places Rs. 37-8 Rs. 19 and Rs. 25-8.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division. Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY 7-9 Sieley ... 1
Mr. Huque's TORCHLIGHT 7-12, Aldride 2
Mr. Dee's VOLAGE PET 7-8 H. McQuade 3
Mr. Dass' Peace Celebration 7-9 Hutchins 4

Tote paid :—Win Rs. 36-8. Places Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 14-8.

THE KHARDAH PLATE. (Div II.) Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. McLaren's WAR RATIONS 8-10 Baker 1
Mr. Phose's ONE TOO MUCH 7-7 Marland 2
Mr. Huque's SPANISH CHESTNUT 8-13, Aldrige ... 3
Mr. Fawcett's Edgar's Jewel 8-9 Hutchins 4

Totes paid :—Win Rs. 32-8. Places Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18-8.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Result of Middle Park Stakes is as follows :—

1. Drake Betting, eleven to four on.
2. Paola Betting, five to one against.
3. Portumna Betting, twenty to one against.

Seven ran. Drake won by two lengths; Paola second by three lengths.

FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

To-days association football results are as follows :—

FIRST DIVISION.

West Bromwich one,, Arsenal nil.
Tottenham one, Aston Villa two.
Birmingham one, Blackburn one.
Huddersfield nil, Bolton two.
Burnley nil, Newcastle nil.
Sunderland two, Cardiff one.
Sheffield nil, Chelsea two.
Everton nil, Liverpool one.
Manchester city two, Stoke one.
Middlesboro two, Oldham one.
Preston two, Nottingham Forest two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bury one, Coventry one.
Derby one, Blackpool nil.
Fulham one, Wednesday nil.
Hull one, Crystal Palace one.
Leeds nil, Clapton nil.
Leicester two, Bradford city nil.
Notts County one, Barnsley nil.
Port Vale one, Manchester United nil.
Rotherhom tree, Wolverhampton two.
Southampton two, West Ham nil.
Stockport one, South Shields one.

THIRD DIVISION—(NORTHERN)

Ashington nil, Nelson two.
Barrow nil, Hartlepools nil.
Bradford three, Tranmere nil.
Chesterfield three, Grimsby two.
Crewe three, Darlington nil.
Durham two, Halifax two.
Lincoln two, Wrexham nil.
Walsall nil, Rochdale nil.
Stalybdidge one, Southport nil.
Wigan two, Accrinyton nil.

SOUTHERN.

Aberdare two, Luton one.
Brentford nil, Exeter one.
Bristol one, Swansea nil

LONDON LETTER.

KING TINO'S EXIT.

CABINET'S CONTINUED WAR PREPARATIONS.

DETERMINATION TO HOLD CONSTANTINOPLE AND STRAITS

DANGER BY NO MEANS OVER.

(By B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The development of the Near East situation passes from one crisis to another. Yesterday the long-expected fall of King Tino was announced. Many people expected this event to occur immediately after the fall of Smyrna. It was, however, staved off by the careful "doping" of the Athens population, who were kept for a considerable time in ignorance of the full extent of the disaster that had overtaken the Greek army. Simultaneously the returning soldiers full of resentment and revolutionary feeling were shipped in large numbers to Mytalene, Chios and Salonica, where it was hoped that their murmurings and resentment would smoulder out amidst less inflammable material than that existing in the capital. The friends of the King and his party in this country had even begun to hope that the danger had passed, but the final blow of the Allied note to Kemal, abandoning the whole of the Greek pretensions, has proved too much for the pre-eating Colonels and Generals of the Greek army, who can make a revolution with much greater skill and courage than they can wage war.

Tino Submits.

Tino appears to have accepted the decree of fate with the quiet submission that distinguishes the exit of discredited monarchs in these days. He seems to have made no effort at maintaining his position on the Throne. The Cabinet, realising the force of the situation, handed him their resignations and, at the same time, generously advised His Majesty that he had better go as well as they themselves. And Tino promptly abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince. Whether the latter will prove an acceptable alternative remains to be seen. But it is not unlikely that Greece may on this occasion dispense with the services of royalty altogether and declare for a republican *regime* after a period of military dictatorship. The reports this morning are that the organisers of the revolution are men who are determined to oppose the surrender of Thrace to the Turks and have all their plans prepared for the despatch of large reinforcements, drawn from the garrisons of Salonica and Mytilene and the troops returned from Anatolia, to Thrace, for the purpose of resisting the entry of Kemal, whether he comes with or without the Allies' consent. Most people however will remain extremely sceptical as to the possibility of invoking any enthusiasm among the men, who have just been through the experience of the debacle in Asia Minor, for any further warfare. I am inclined to think that the only popular *regime* in Greece at the present juncture would be one that undertook to eschew all military enterprise, no matter how strong the call, and would promise the country a period of peace and recovery from the exhaustion of the warlike policy of the past three years. But, as the revolution is entirely the work, and in the hands, of the pro-eating militarists, who will no doubt find plenty of support from the hidden influences that have been behind the scenes throughout the events since 1919, it is probable that the wishes of the population, who are longing for peace, will have little to do with the matter.

The Paris Decision.

When I wrote last week the issue of the Paris Conference was still in the balance and it was reported that Lord Curzon, unable to secure the assent of the Cabinet to his own desire to fall into line with France and Italy, was on the point of resignation. I have come to the conclusion that we are very simple people who suppose that Lord Curzon was ever in any strong disagreement with his colleagues. It seems fairly clear that, as soon as the storm of indignation which the famous bellicose manifesto of last Saturday week broke, Lord Curzon was sent to Paris with a very clear understanding between himself and the rest of the Cabinet as to the line to be pursued. The necessity for a reversal of the attitude at first taken up was fully realised and a diplomatic change of front, involving a complete reversion to the French point of view, decided upon. The impossibility of continuing to support Greek claims was realised. But what the British Government have not given up, and have no intention of giving up is the determination to hold on to both shores of the Straits and Constantinople. Exactly what development of events they are gambling on, it is difficult to say, but those who suppose that they have made a complete and honest surrender of the position are making a mistake. There are several very significant factors to be considered which show the need for strong caution, lest we are misled into a false belief that Lloyd George and his friends have abandoned all intention of fighting to prevent the Turks from regaining full possession of their capital or to retain the fullest British control of the Straits, which is what they mean when they talk about the "freedom of the Straits."

Kemal and the British Cadinet

Kemal Pasha has shown that he has a very clear appreciation of the real mind of those who are directing British policy in the interview he has given the representative of the "Chicago Tribune." The report of this interview may have reached India. But it is of such importance that I make no apology for taking the risk of repetition:

"The present policy of the British Government has two objects, namely, to save the remnants of the Greek Army, and to retain possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

"We only insist on two principles—one, the freedom of the Straits; two, the safety of our capital.

"*The freedom of the Straits is our desire.*

"We believe it is in conformity with the desires of the whole world except of a single Power—England—which is interested in closing them, if they are closed, by England herself.

"The present British Government is resorting to every sort of intrigue in order to fool other Powers.

"Men like Lloyd George are handling the Near East question with an amazing lack of knowledge and foresight.

"One can never fully believe or place confidence in the words of Lloyd George."

Preparing for war.

These words of Kemal Pasha express, in my strong belief, the actual truth of what is behind British policy. The Press and public have been lulled into the belief that the war danger has subsided. They believe that the Cabinet have abandoned their original plans in face of the clearly expressed determination of the people of this country that they do not hold the Dardanelles to be worth the sacrifice of a single British life and their desire that justice should be done to the Turkish claims. All that the Cabinet has really abandoned is the attempt, which they had at first in view, to justify military intervention against the Turks by an appeal to anti-Turkish sentiment, which they were misled into believing had any existence in the country. But Kemal is quite right in divining that Lloyd George and his colleagues have by no means abandoned their hope of retaining a hold on Constantinople and keeping the control of the Straits in the hands of the British. If we were to accept things at their face-value, we should have to believe that the Government had been subjected to the humiliation of being deliberately thrown overboard by their own Foreign Minister and forced to eat their own words. If such were really the case, either the Foreign Secretary or the Government would have had to retire from the scene. It is quite clear that the change of front at Paris merely indicated a change of tactics and not a change of principle. If the British Government had withdrawn its troops from Chanak and stopped its warlike preparations in this country it might have been possible to believe in the honesty of their supposed *volte face*. But, on the contrary, they have refused to withdraw from Chanak, they want to exclude the Kemalist forces from what they are pleased to describe as this "neutral zone", and they are conducting feverish preparations for pouring troops and munitions into the Near East and have given Kemal Pasha what amounts to an ultimatum to withdraw his small force of cavalry from a region where they have every right to be. The situation is characteristically English and Gilbertian. While the whole country is threatening the Government with extinction if it dares to involve the country in war, while Labour is clamorously shouting, "Not a man, not a shot, not a gun" and the Rothermere—late Northcliffe—press is calling upon the men and women of Britain to tell the Government in unmeasured terms that they will not tolerate the expenditure of a single pound or life on any military enterprise, the preparations for war are calmy proceeding in the face of everybody. Troops have been despatched in large numbers, guns and munitions are being sent and the largest naval force that has been assembled anywhere since 1919 is being concentrated in Near Eastern waters.

I have had to spend a good deal of my time lately in a large naval port and garrison town where the military and naval preparations, I am told by the inhabitants, are reminiscent of the scenes of 1914. Siege guns pass through the streets drawn by huge traction engines on their way to the docks or station. Warships almost daily leave the harbour for the Mediterranean, troops in full war-kit depart with bands playing,—but no trace of public enthusiasm,—and, what is more significant still, the trains have carriages full of Naval Reserve men and soldiers recalled from leave, and demobilised officers are receiving printed forms of enquiry as to whether they are willing to rejoin the colours for service abroad and actually indicating the date on which they will be required. Things are going pretty far when the Naval Reserve is called up and demobilised officers are requisitioned for wake up one morning to hear that the Turkish troops have wantonly attacked a British force and appeals will be made to the national sentiment to support the Government in maintaining the prestige of the Empire.

I am quite ready to believe, in fact I know, that the heart of Labour is sound in its opposition to war, that the idea of war is unpopular with all classes,—the income tax-payers especially,—but the Government is driven by policies and hidden forces which compel it to pursue a certain course and as long as a Government directed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and Lord Curzon continues in office the danger will remain. They will bide their time, wait their opportunity and strike at the first favourable moment. And what ever the heart of Labour may feel, the present leaders of Labour have shown that they are not proof against the wiles and cleverness of the Welsh Wizard. The humiliating silence of the Deputation that went to the Prime Minister last week solemnly to warn him against the pursuit of his warlike policy, and the subsequent amazing declaraction of Mr. J. H. Thomas that the Leaders of the Labour Party would oppose any attempt to involve the country in war *without the consent of Parliament* do not justify the belief that the leaders of Labour will be strong enough to make the stand that is required when the moment strikes. Mr. Thomas knows as well as anybody that Parliament is controlled by a tame majority which will do Lloyd George's bidding whatever happens. There is only one body which, in the face of the present Parliament and the absence of an election, can effectually oppose and stop an attempt to go to war and that is the Council of Action which prevented Mr. Churchill's attempt to bring about a war on Russia. The only hope lies in the likelihood of the rank and file of Labour taking matters into their own hands. But that they ought to be doing now when the preparations for war are in full swing.

The Need for Watchfulness.

All this makes it very necessary for India to remain on the *qui vive* and not to be lulled into a false sense of security so easily as the people of this country. Mr. Lloyd George has done us one service. His speech to the press immediately after the decision of the Paris Conference was a note of defiance to the advocates of peace and a declaration that he remains a strong anti-Turk and pro-Greek.

An Indian Meeting.

You will have received by this mail, I hope, in the *Muslim Standard*, a full report of the Indian Meeting held at the Essex Hall on Tuesday last. It is a pity that this meeting indicated once more a great want of proper organising power on the part of the Indian community in London. The occasion was such and the state of public feeling so strongly on the side of India in this matter, that a very much larger hall could have been packed with sympathisers had the affair been properly organised. As it was the notices for the meeting were sent out very late, no announcement of it appeared in the public press and, though there was a fairly good attendance of Indians, the small hall was by no means full. I, myself, only received a notice of the meeting at the last moment and had to hurry up from the country to be present. Some of the conveners of the meeting—Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Sankaran Nair and others—failed to put in an appearance and it cannot be said that the selection of speakers was altogether happy. I noticed Mr. Basu present in the early part of the proceedings but he went away very soon and so also did Mr. Bomanji, while the unduly prolonged and dull speeches of several speakers caused an early exodus of a large section of the audience. One of the resolutions urged that two Mussalman representatives from India, *to be selected by the Legislative bodies of India*, should be sent to the Venice Conference. I was able to carry an amendment to this proposal that any such representatives should be chosen by the Central Khilafat Committee, as the only body in India entitled to represent Mussalman interests, and I am glad to say it was accepted by the mover and chairman and, of course, carried unanimously. There was a fairly large attendance of reporters but, as far as I have been able to see, only the "Morning Post" has published a report.

STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

T. U. CONGRESS' TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress has telegraphed to the Director of the Tata Iron Works at Jamshedpur that strikers had wired accepting the mediation and decision of the Congress. He adds that he is prepared to advise an immediate settlement provided the Director agrees to reinstate all the strikers to recognise the union and to refer all the grievances to the mediators on behalf of the Congress acting jointly with the Directors' nominees.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE. Oct. 14.

The General Secretary, Trade Union Congress, has telegraphed to-day to Mr. Padshah Director Tata works, Jamshedpur, in reply to the latter's wire dated October 13 saying "I have your written word with me which you cannot contradict. How often did you hold conferences with Mr. Baptista and myself over this very question of Jamshedpur grievances? The result of these conferences was that the men kept in check. You even agreed that we should have direct control over the Jamshedpur workers by creation of a local executive which should refer all matters of dispute to Mr. Baptista."

The General Secretary adds that they have brought the men round to a conciliatory mood and enquires what are Mr. Padshah's intentions.

STRIKERS' APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 15.

The workmen of the Tata Iron and Steel Works' Ltd., now on strike have made the following appeal to the aristocracy of India:—

We the labourers of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Jamshedpur failing to move the authorities of this Company to redress our grievances by all other means have been driven to take recourse to the last means a strike. The authorities are starving us and by this means want to kill our spirit of fighting for justice and to demoralise us and make us live a cat and dog life. We as labourers of an Indian concern hope and expect that in this concern there should be no colour and race distinction and that Indians should be trained for and given high positions and be treated exactly like the foreigners who may be hired only where absolutely necessary. But the case is just the contrary. You will see from the list of our demands already published that they are all ordinary human rights. Will you not relieve your poor countrymen who labour for your comforts from the pangs of starvation? Countrymen, arise, awake and relieve the poor mass of your country. Do not allow their sense of honour to be crushed. If the sense of honour and unity of the majority of your countryman is thus allowed to be crushed by starvation at its growth, there will be no hope for your country. So help us now.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY'S PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The following letter was forwarded to the Premier by the Anglo-Ottoman Society:—

16th Sept. 1922.

Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.,
10 Downing St., S. W. I.

Sir,

At a general meeting of the above Society, held on Friday evening 15th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was directed to forward a copy to you.

That this meeting protests against British interference to prevent the Turks retaking possession of Constantinople, and of Thrace including Adrianople.

I was directed to again urge upon you the necessity of honouring your pledge "to the world" given January 5th 1918.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

ARTHUR FIELD,
Hony. Secretary.

The meeting of the Society which was held on the 15th September was a big one and adopted another resolution applauding Ghazi Mustafa Kemal's victories and entirely approving the Khilafat movement and its demands.

ENGLAND AND THE TURKS.

Mr. C. F. Ryder, a member of the Council of the Society, who was unavoidably absent from the meeting, sent the following letter which was read at the meeting.

Because David Lloyd George is hostile to Turkey it is a mistake to assume that Englishmen in general hate the Turks. I am proud to say that we Englishmen are bad haters and still cherish the love of fair play, and though we cannot but think bitterly of the vast hecatomb of corpses and the hundreds of millions of money which Gallipoli cost us we are not wholly blind to the Turkish point of view. Above all most intelligent Englishmen are fair to recognise that the principle of *'self-determination,* accepted by the League of Nations, is as applicable to Asiatics and to Moslems as it is to Europeans and to Christians.

Above all things I hope and pray, as a Christian, that as Moslem or Asiatic will look upon our Versatile Premier as the protagonist of Christianity. Before and beyond all thing he is a demagogue who lives and moves by the gaining and keeping of votes. To him religion is the handmaid of politics and if he reveres the Cross it is chiefly as a weapon with which to belabour political opponents. Himself he is the best Christian of men for he has made himself what he is by dint of false promises to the masses of this country and scurrilous slander of the classes, utterly ignoring the words of St. James: "If any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth his tongue that man's religion is vain."

Englishmen, I repeat, are in the main quite ready to do justice to the Turks but they surely need enlightenment on the subject of British policy towards Turkey during the last 20 years. Few of them understand how deliberately pro-Russian was our policy in Asia for the half dozen years before the outbreak of war, and how cleverly our spies were scheming with Arab rebels for the break up of the Turkish Empire. Lord Gray of Falloden is an honest man but that, during several years, he was, unwittingly the tool of Russian Imperialism there can be no manner of doubt.

MISSIONARY ANTIPATHY TO THE TURK.

For 20 years past Turkey has had neither the energy nor the means for effective propaganda while first Russia and now Greece have had the enthusiastic support of a small but vociferous body—the sacerdotal section of the Anglican clergy. These people are most anxious to secure the recognition of their orders by the various Eastern Churches and for some unfathomable reason, prefer the Jew, who holds Christ to be either as a myth or an impostor, to the Moslem who reveres Him as one of the four Great Prophets sent by God.

Fortunately, however, the Ritualists have comparatively little political power—far too little, happily, to involve us in hostilities with Turkey—while the mass of the English people only desire that nationalities of every kind should have fairplay and that this country should be kept free from those foreign entanglements which so often lead to war.

It is possible that the United States will be brought in to prevent Greece from suffering the punishment due to her ambition and greed. In this case it is up to Asiatics and Africans to say: "Hands off Asia and Africa". If the Munro doctrine is good enough for you it is good enough for us, also. Get your own colour question settled at home before you presume to antagonize the whole Moslem world."

ALL OVER DOGS

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

At the Dadar Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Tukaram Govind was charged with causing hurt with a stone to Dorabji Framji, residing at Fountain Hall, Parel.

Prosecuting Inspector Sabaji Rao conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Godinho, pleader appeared for the complainant and Mr. Gadkeri, pleader for the accused.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with on Saturday.

Jalbhoy Dorabji, son of the complainant said on the day in question he went out in a victoria and had gone as far as the end of the street when some one told him his father was being beaten. He put the hood of the carriage down and ran to his father's assistance. He then, corroborated the previous witness—Rustomji and said that he saw the accused lying in the portico face downwards with stones on his back.

Mr. Bomonji, another son of the complainant said that on the afternoon in question he was unwell and in his room. He was attracted outside by the shrieks of his sister and saw his father bleeding from the head.

Dr. Shiavax S. Batliwalla deposed that he was called upon to treat Jehangir and the complainant at the bungalow the same evening.

Mr. Patel, Manager of the Elphinstone Spg. and Wg. mills, who lives opposite the complainants residence said about 5 p.m. he was informed about the fight and came out of his house. He saw an old Parsi gentleman bleeding and two other Parsis with him, with blood-stained clothes. He, then, proceeded towards the spot and on the way there, saw the accused running towards the Aghwal Chawl. A carriage drove up and another Parsi gentleman shouted from the carriage to stop the accused. One or two Parsis, a "bhaiya" and some servants gave chase and caught him in the Chawl. They dragged him back. Near the Municipal lantern one Parsi young man fired shots in the air and then directed his pistol towards the crowd of about 100 persons which had gathered there. The witness then, went back to his house, while the Parsi, "bhaiya" and servants were dragging the accused towards the Fountain Hall, (the complainant's residence). From his house he saw the accused, being taken inside the compound and the gate closed. The mob then tried to open the gate and had succeeded partially when heavy firing from inside made them give up the attempt. They, then, commenced throwing stones. Witness was informed that the shots were coming in the direction of his house. He closed the door and the shots hit the venetian of the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkeri, pleader, witness said that he made his statement and handed the shots to the Police two or three days after the incident. Witness could only identify the complainant.

ANGLO-INDIAN FINED FOR INSULTING A WAITER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Robert Greve, the Anglo-Indian manager, of the Amber Tips Tea Company "was charged with voluntarily causing hurt and with insult to Rahimtally Khodabax, waiter in the "Greens" Restaurant on the 24th of September last.

Mr. N. N. Saher, bar-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was undefended.

Rahimtally Khodabux, the complainant said on the 24th of September last at 7-45 p.m. he was in the "Green's" Restaurant Garden when the accused came and asked for two half pegs of whisky and a plate of potato chips and soda. When the complainant carried out his instructions, the accused refused to have Whisky and Soda. Thereupon, when he (the complainant) asked the accused to pay up the bill, the accused gave him a slap on his right check and called him "you black nigger." Upon that, a Parsi gentleman came up to the accused and remonstrated with him and asked for his name and address. The accused did not give his name and address. The complainant, then, reported the matter to the Police.

His Worship asked the accused whether he was willing to settle the case.

The accused said that it was a case of provocation. He was very sorry for having slapped the complainant.

His Worship said that he (the accused) had no right to slap the waiter.

At this stage, Mr. Saher said Superintendent Sykes who was on the spot did not do anything in the matter. His grievance was as much against the accused as it was against Supdt. Sykes.

Cross-examined by the accused the complainant said he brought the pegs of whisky after five minutes. He (the accused) refused to have any drink. He did not refuse to call the manager on the spot to settle the matter. It was a fact that the accused did not give his name.

Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Chothia, share-broker, said he was in the "Green's Restaurant" on the 24th of September last at 7-45 p.m. He saw the accused assaulting the complainant. The complainant had a very severe mark on his check. When witness intervened, the accused called him "Get out you bloody swine." In the meantime Superintendent Sykes came from behind and told witness that he had no business to intervene. There was also Inspector Copping who was having drinks in the Restaurant at the time. Superintendent Sykes did not take any notice of the matter. With the assistance of Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of the "Green's Restaurant" witness succeeded in getting the name and address of the accused. Afterwards witness went to the Police Station and reported the matter to the police.

Cross-examined by the accused witness said it was not true that he (the witness) wanted to knock the brains out of the accused with his stick.

Mr. Chothia, wanted to make a statement that he had been to the Commissioner of Police to report to him as regards the mentality of the Police Officers who were on the spot at the time, but His Worship stopped him from doing so and remarked that Mr. Chothia may do so in the Press.

Accused in his statement said he was sorry for having slapped the complainant. He apologised to the management of the Restaurant and was willing to pay Rs. 15 to any charity. He pleaded guilty to the 1st charge and not guilty to the second charge.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed he did not think the conduct of the complainant could be construed by any reasonable man in his senses as "provocation." The complainant simply requested the accused to go with him and cancel the order explaining how otherwise he (complainant) would be the sufferer. Upon that, His Worship was convinced that accused called him a "black nigger" words which he must have known were likely to cause a breach of the peace He admitted having struck the complainant and there was no doubt that the complainant bled from the mouth. He convicted the accused on both the charges but as the transaction took place at the same time he would inflict only one punishment for both the offences.

He, therefore, convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 60 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. He, further, ordered that a copy of the judgment he forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

NEW PRESS BILL.

PROTEST MEETING ON TUESDAY.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, on Tuesday, the 17th instant at 6-15 p.m. (1) to condemn the new Press Bill for the protection of the Indian Princes, and (2) to mourn the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose, late Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside, and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. K. Natrajan, M. Pickthall, H. P. Mody, J. K. Mehta, B. F. Bhamcha, N. V. Gokhale, B. N. Motiwala, K. P. Khadilkar, D. V. Sawarkar, and others.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation.

The Tata Oils Mills Co., meeting, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, 12 noon.

TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

Govatsa Baresh. (Hindu holiday.)

The Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay (1) to condemn the New Press Bill for the protection of the Indian Princes and (2) to mourn the loss of Babu Motilal Ghose, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

WEDNESDAY, October 18.

Dhanterash, (Hindu holiday.)

THURSDAY, October 19.

Kalichaudas: Bank holiday.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

SATURDAY, October 21.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1979): Bank holiday.

THE LATE DR. M. S. JOSHI.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. M. S. Joshi which took place on the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay, who worked for 11 years as Chief Inspector of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The deceased was devoted to his work. He reduced the expenditure of the Society and increased its revenue. The death took place on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

In aid of the Gokhale Education Society, the Balavant Sangit Natak Mandali will stage the famous play "Bhav Bandhan" of the well-known dramatist the late Mr. Gadkari tomorrow (Tuesday) night at the Bombay Theatre.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) the 16th at 6 p.m. at Krishna Building, Hornby Road, and subsequent days till the work of the Committee is completed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party on Saturday at Madhava Baug, the following volunteer agencies came forward and offered their services for the registration of eligible voters, whose names do not appear in the Provisional Election Roll: Jain Swayamsevak Mandal of Pydhonie, Javeri Bazar Swayamsevak Mandal and the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps. The Party hereby appeals to other Volunteer Corps in the city to come forward without delay as there are now only two weeks left for fresh enrolments. The complete Provisional Roll for inspection together with enrolment application forms can be had at Arya Bhavan Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, or at the residence of Dr. J. V. Vora, Barbhaya Mohalla, Mandvi, or at the Swadeshi Exhibition office, Madhava Baug, and the Ward Rolls at the respective District Congress offices or at the Municipal Ward offices in the city.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The 15th Session of All India Maratha Educational Conference will be held at Ratnagiri in the last week of December 1922. It is estimated that at least Rs. 10,000 is required to be collected and remitted to the Reception Committee at a very early date as the date of the session is drawn close. The members of the Maharatha public, coming from Ratnagiri, to Bombay and the suburbs are requested to co-operate in the matter and to try their utmost to send the remittances at the address noted below.

The Head Office of the General Body has been opened at the Kshatriya Maratha Dynati Griha, Nawalkar lane, near the Servants of India Societies Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4), with Messrs. K. G. Kalekar, S. R. Bagwe, Desai and R. B. Dalvi as Hon. Secretaries, and Mr. D. K. Dalvi as Hon. Treasurer, to whom all the remittances should be sent.

FIRING BY A PARSI.

Mr. Gavem, nephew of the last witness who was spending the day with his uncle said the noise of the row drew his attention outside and he saw three Parsis one "bhaiya" beating the accused. One Parsi had an umbrella. The old Parsi gentleman was bleeding. He could only identify the complainant Dorabji. He saw the accused taken inside the complainant's compound. The accused took to his heels and was pursued. He was caught at the other end of the Chawl and brought back, being beaten all the while, when about 20 yards away from the bungalow. One Parsi came running from the bungalow with a revolver and was stopped by Mr. Dorabji who was then standing at the gate and the latter objected to the revolver being used. The young man paid no heed, came forward and fired two shots in the air. When witness found this man was firing at random, he went back and stood in his uncle's verandah. From there he saw that the men of Fountain Hall had succeeded in taking the accused inside the compound with the help of the revolver, and the gate closed. The people, then, began to throw stones and firing continued. This lasted for 15 minutes. A bullet rushed past his uncle's neck during the firing. Witness gave his statement to the Police later on.

After two or three other witness had been examined the case was adjourned.

PALITANA NOTES

(From a Correspondent.)

PALITANA, Oct. 11.

Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., arrived at Palitana on the 7th from Morvi. This visit being official, a Guard of Honour presented Arms and the State Band played a General Salute. After being garlanded by Bhayats and all the principal official of the State in the Durbar Hall at the Palitana Railway Station, Col. Wood drove to the Hawa Mahal Palace.

On the evening of the 8th instant, Col. Wood was entertained at a banquet, at which the leading Bhayats and State officials were present. Col. Wood left Palitana on the 10th.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE

SURPLUS STORES
AT
COLABA DEPOT

TO-DAY.

MONDAY, the 16th October, 1922, and following days daily at 10 a.m.

For age and want save while you may,
No morning Sun lasts a whole day.

The *best* and the *safest way* to make a saving is to apply for an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

with the

Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ld.

(Estabd. 1908 Fort, Bombay).

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORK

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
Maiagon Road, BOMBAY.
Established 1886. On Government List.
CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
COPPERSMITH, PLUMBERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS & STORE SUPPLIERS.
Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel. 2158.
Telegrams "NOXID."

SAFES & LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karani Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.).

Soliciting inquiries and orders.

INDIAN SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

SHOW ROOM:—290, Shaik Memon Street near Mulji Jetha Market.

FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

DOCTORS

SPECIAL OFFER
PLATINO-IRIDIUM NEEDLES
TO FIT 1 & 2 cc HYPO-SYRINGES
Rs. 3/- each.
ORIGINAL PRICE Rs. 4-8.
All Metal Hypo-syringe, 1 C.C., with space for keeping tablets, complete in a metal case (FROM GOVT. SURPLUS)
Rs. 3-8-0
BOMBAY SURGICAL CO.
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of their Safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' Safes that had been burgled.

Makers to H. M's Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SULPHURIC ACID

ALL STRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.

PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.
Enquiries Solicited.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Ismail Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C13961

NEW ERA INSURANCE CO. LD.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Portion against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Examiner Press New Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

DAVAR'S.
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE), FORT, BOMBAY.

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-one years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce the Examinations by the Institute of Bankers of England, and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination are amongst those for which the College undertakes to prepare.

PUBLIC MEETING

under the auspices of

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

TO CONDEMN PROTECTION TO PRINCES BILL AND MOURN THE LOSS OF MOTILAL GHOSE

TO BE HELD

AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

at 6-15 Tuesday 17th Oct.

Mr. M. A. JINNAH

will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,

Monday, October 16, 1922.

ALLAHU AKBAR!

In some quarters, an attempt is being made to represent the Turkish victory as an attack on Christendom and its consolidation as a menace to the peace of Europe. Such an effort was to be expected in the circumstances, but it is none the less dishonest and misleading What is the aim of Christendom as a religious entity, since it is to Christendom in its religious aspect, that the scaremongers appeal ostensibly? Is it to dominate the world by force of arms and wealth, to rob non-Christian peoples of their liberty, and reduce the greater portion of the human race to servitude? If that is the aim, then we protest against the outrage to the name of Christ involved in calling such injustice "Christian". If that is not the aim, then there should be nothing but rejoicing throughout Christendom on account of the Turkish victory, which means that right has conquered might once more on earth.

Nothing has done more harm to Christianity or is more offensive to the gentle spirit of its Founder than the identification, for all political purposes, of the term Christian with European? Christ was an Asiatic, and his true religion conveys that lesson of human brotherhood under one God and Ruler of all, which is Asia's message to the world; but Europe has forgotten or misheard it. That message is the very soul of the world, and Asia must deliver it once more, to save the world from soulless anarchy; for the present condition of the nations is anarchical, and no League of Nations can bring order out of it except upon the basis of a Higher Law than that of the cupidity of men and nations. The Muslims of the world, in general, do acknowledge such a law; the "Christians" of the world do not, therefore, they call the Muslims unpractical, unbusinesslike, behind the times and so forth. That is a just indictment in a way, but the charge of fanatical cruelty is false. The Turks, it is true, are not a nation of shopkeepers, they are a nation of soldiers, poets and philosophers who love peace more than any nation in the world. The shopkeeper loves profit above all things, and would plunge all nations into war to get his cent per cent. The uncommercial Turks can never be so great a danger to the world as the commercial French or Germans, not to speak of the English. To regain their own country, which was taken from them wrongfully, is their first objective; but their ultimate objective is not empire, nor attacks on either nations, but the improvement and reform of their own country. And the whole Muslim world desires to help them to make of it a model to the world a fine example of Islam in practice, a great object-lesson in the value of Theocracy. Muslims must not allow themselves to be side-tracked by the attacks of their opponents into taking up a hostile or intolerant attitude. Allahu Akbar! Allah is greater than the contest of Islam with Christendom. His mercy and His justice are for all mankind; and Muslims, who have knowledge of His law and are avowedly His servants, must be impartial witnesses to what is right. They must deliver the message of Asia once more in clear terms to the world; that all mankind are brothers under His dominion, and that His Law is binding upon nations no less than on individuals. It is in order to give this message and a fine example of Islam in practice upon modern lines, which they believe is capable of producing a much higher order of society than any that has yet been seen on earth, that the Muslims seek the restoration of the heart of their theocracy, the centre of Islam, to their Khalifa's jurisdiction, and that they demand the independence of the Muslim Turks who are the leaders of Islam today upon the path of human progress.

The Khilafat is not an end in itself. It is an appointed means to an end. And that end is the witness of the Muslim world, that there is one God for all mankind, irrespective of race or class or creed, that His Law is the same for everybody and that in acknowledgement of his Dominion lies the only way of progress for humanity as a whole. Would it help this testimony in the least, or commend its message to mankind, if Muslim armies conquered Europe and America? No, it would not. We have already seen, in Muslim history, how conquests often carry retribution in their train. We ask only what is ours of right—the sacred country of Islam, and Turkey, the progressive, thinking head—countries which nobody to-day can truly say belong to Christendom, in order that the new and vigorous faith which now pulsates throughout the Muslim world may have its full expression for the welfare of the world at large. Our aim is peaceful, not aggressive in the least. But we have been the victims of most foul aggression, and till that wrong is fully righted we can know no peace, nor can **the world. For Muslims have their** duty to perform as witnesses. They cannot acquiesce in what is wrong. They have done wrong in the past, but Allah opened for them a door of suffering and they have passed out through it, purified, with life renewed. When that wrong is righted, they will attack no one, but devote themselves heart and soul to the greater Jihad, which is to give a bright example of practical religion to the world like that which the Holy Prophet and his fortunate companions furnished thirteen hundred years ago amid an age of darkness. Such an ideal can hardly be accounted dangerous except by those who think of all ideals as dangerous. More than half Europe sympathises with it even now. It is for all Muslims to take care that it is realised.

"NO MORE BULLYING OF INDIA".

Mr. Sastri has now returned to London after his "mission" to the Dominions. In an interview he said "he was highly gratified at his reception by the representatives during the course of his tour in the Dominions and with the way in which his message had been received by every Minister with whom he had discussed the question of Indian status." That this optimism is hardly consistent with the practical results of his "mission" will be evident from the bit of plain-speaking which, in a rare moment of disillusionment, he allowed himself to indulge in, while speaking the other day at the Montreal Reform Club. According to a Montreal telegram published in the "Statesman", Mr. Sastri told one of his audiences that

> "neither Britain nor any Dominion can afford to play the bully with India any longer, and we, in India, let me tell you once for all, are determined not to be bullied any longer. If we are going to be equal partners with the rest of the Empire in the maintenance of peace, we will contribute what we can to its might, strength and majesty; for we have a contribution to make to the world, and we are prepared and willing to make it under the Union Jack, if the Union Jack is going to bring us maintenance of self-respect and our own sense of honour. Otherwise, much as we should regret it, we must seek our political salvation outside this great political organisation."

"New India", commenting on this speech, says that Mr. Sastri has not at all exaggerated the state of feeling in India and adds the characteristic remark: "It is only fair to Mr. Sastri that Extremist journals should draw attention to this speech of his, (which has been the subject of much unfavourable comment in the Canadian Press), but the question is, are they chivalrous enough to do so?" "New India", we know, pays this journal the compliment of including it among the "Extremist" journals. Now not only do we hasten to draw attention to this speech, but also to point to its moral for the benefit of our contemporary and those for whom it speaks.

Mr. Sastri's speech is, indeed, a brave one such as a patriotic Indian, describing the truth about the position of his countrymen in the Empire and their feeling about it, could not help making. But how is this speech to be reconciled with Mr. Sastri's optimistic references to the attitude of the Dominions? "New India" is pleased to inform us that "the party to which Mr. Sastri belongs is doing its very best to find for India an honourable place in the British Empire, but if their efforts should not succeed—we do not believe, yet, they will fail—there is no moral force which will bind India to the British Empire. It would be well for Mr. Lloyd George and his friends to take note of this fact in time." The question naturally arises: What is "the best that Mr. Sastri and his party are doing to find for India an honourable place in the British Empire?" The best, according to them, is to work the "reforms", which they themselves have found are a sham and a delusion, and, for the rest—words, words, words. What has been their response to the insulting speech of Mr. Lloyd George? Nothing but indignant platitudes. A striking demonstration of the characteristic Liberal attitude in this connection was given by the presidential speech of Mr. Gokaran Nath Misra at the recent U. P. Provincial Liberal Conference at Fyzabad. The Pandit waxed indignant over the Premier's speech. but the anti-climax in his outburst was reached when he said "Another such utterance will completely shatter our faith in the British professions of the reform policy and, after that, God knows what will happen—perhaps the deluge." If, after the recent insult of the Premier, the "Liberals" have learnt nothing, it is futile to expect them ever to realise that the political salvation of their country cannot come through the grace of foreign imperialism. If the Liberal party truly feels that "Britain cannot afford to play the bully with India," and that they are determined "not to be bullied any longer", what is the *action* they are going to take to demonstrate their determination—to the world? Did any one of them resign his membership of the Reform legislatures or the fat-salaried post of an Executive Councillor or Minister when Mr. Lloyd George made his bullying speech? And what action have they taken, consistent with their honour, in regard to the arbitrary and high-handed manner in which the Governor-General has carried the Protection to Princes Bill over the head of the Legislative Assembly, flouting the authority of the latter and proving the "Reforms" to be what they are—a camouflage prolonging the agony of India?

And now we have the All-India Council of the National Liberal Federation of India, rousing itself from its slumber and sending forth this formidable threat to the British Government "that the effect of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on August 4th would be to deepen the distrust of India in British pledges and professions and to shatter its belief in England's good faith and sense of justice." The Council also strongly "protests against the Premier's views as they amount to a virtual repudiation of the announcement of August 20th 1919" and is further of opinion "that the speeches of H. E. the Viceroy and of Sir William Vincent have in no way allayed the apprehensions created by the Premier's speech which, as evidenced by the discussion in the Indian Legislative Assembly, is widely regarded as a clear indication of a marked change in the policy of His Majesty's Government towards Indian aspirations and claims—a change which began with the enforced resignation of Mr. Montagu." So despite the "deepening distrust" and "shattered faith" the Council of the Liberal Federation still believes in the "Reforms" and is only concerned about the departure from the policy associated with Mr. Montagu. Now Mr. Montagu was a friend of India and tried his best according to his lights—and even his lights were too dim for the purpose—to place India on the road to self-Government. But the policy that he followed did not embody that change of heart which could assure India that the policy which culminated in the Punjab nightmare was a thing of the past for ever. Indians, in short, do not desire to be placed on the road which is described as leading to self-Government. It may lead anywhere else but to self-government, especially as they are to be conducted by guides who have no intention of giving up their self-appointed task. The difference between the Liberals and the rest of their countrymen is this, that while the latter demand a change of heart on the part of Britain that will secure for India the substance of Swaraj immediately, the former insist on remaining in a fool's paradise by pinning their faith to the "Reforms," despite a series of disillusionments. If they seriously mean that they are determined not to be bullied any longer, let them, like self-respecting men, accept the challenges of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading by ranging themselves alongside of the rest of their countrymen, instead of merely indulging in high-sounding platitudes.

Notes of the Day

The Manchester Speech.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Manchester is just what we predicted it would be—an appeal to the ignorant fanaticism of what politicians call the "religious" public, supported by "facts" supplied from the Greek and Armenian lie factories. It is, perhaps, a little more shameless than we had expected, that is all. There is no doubt as to the feelings which it will arouse in India, and, as we do not wish to work upon those feelings or inflame them, we will only quote one passage from the speech which needs correction:

> "It is enough for me to call attention to the fact that since 1914 the Turks, according to official testimony which we received, have slaughtered in cold blood a million and a half Armenians—men, women and children—and five hundred thousand Greeks without any provocation at all."

This is really too much! The "official testimony" referred to can be only the reports presented by Lord Bryce and afterwards embodied in a Blue Book which is a disgrace to British Government—reports, most of which came from Armenian sources *via* America, and which we had the pleasure of criticising and proving worthless by internal evidence in the columns of "The New Age" at the time. Prof. Arnold Toynbee, who collaborated with Lord Bryce in the production of that monumental piece of propaganda, has since beheld the error of his ways, and is now writing of the atrocities committed by the Greeks on helpless Muslims. Lord Bryce's figures of a million and a half were then, and still are, unintelligible to us, because the whole Armenian population of Turkey just before the war did not exceed 1,200,000 souls. Lord Bryce assumed, a trifle prematurely, that all Armenians deported to the concentration camps were dead. As a matter of fact, many thousands returned to their homes in safety when the war was over, and there were only three out of a score of camps from which atrocities were reported. There were thousands of Armenians who lived unmolested through the war, and 250,000 refugees reported as on Russian territory.

"Cold Blood."

The words "in cold blood", in little Mr. George's speech, must be regarded as rhetorical: The Muslim populations of Van and Bitlis had been practically wiped out by the Armenians with atrocious cruelty, before a single Armenian suffered at the hands of the Turks. When soldiers at a distance from their homes hear that their wives and children, mothers and fathers have been butchered brutally by treacherous neighbours does their blood run cold? Perhaps it does. But when they are called upon after that to guard, escort and feed people of the same race and characteristics as those neighbours, as guests of the State, we doubt very much the coldness of their blood in contact with them. These things constitute an awful tragedy—too terrible to be exploited for cheap political ends by a political cheapjack. Europe should hang her head when they are named, for they are Europe's doing. It was England and Russia who egged on the Armenians in the Eastern vilayets to rise and massacre the Turks, and it was England who welcomed them at the Peace Conference as her "allies." As for the Greeks, what number of them may have been executed we do not know, but we are quite sure it is not five hundred thousand, nor anything like it; and as for "without any provocation at all", we would merely ask Mr. Lloyd George and every Englishman in power during the war whether sedition, conspiracy an espionage on the part of subjects of a country in time of war are to be esteemed provocative to the Government of that country, or reckoned as no crime. We feel quite sure that nobody in India will be deceived by any of the "facts" brought forward by the Premier. Some folks in England will be taken in by them—his audience cheered the passage above quoted—but we believe that the majority of thinking people there as elsewhere now are sick of the atrocity campaign, and sick to death of Mr. George and all his works.

Seeking the Imperial Heart.

The long and tedious voyage in an Atlantic liner must have put the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in the dispiriting mood of sea-sick melancholia when, at the first interview he gave after his landing in England, he said gloomily that his mission was "fairly successful." But thanks perhaps to the breezy waters of the Thames—as opposed to the windy waters of the Atlantic—and the happy meeting of fond hearts and loving friends at Whitehall, Mr. Sastri has evidently got over his depression of spirits and, remembering the Dominion banquets and Ministerial eulogies, has, with dilated nostrils and smacking lips, heaved—it cannot be called a sigh—a breeze of high gratification at his reception by Dominion representatives during the course of his tour. According to him the Dominion Ministers had shown a ready disposition to give Indians equal rights and regarded the removal of disabilities as an Imperial duty. We are glad that the Dominions have come to their senses, but will their "ready disposition" always remain ready? Our own belief is that as soon as the handkerchiefs had finished waving at the harbour and Mr. Sastri had departed from their shores, they waved off the ready disposition also as part of their imperial duty. However, let us wait and see what the Colonial parliaments do when they meet again. Mr. Sastri is "firmly convinced" that something will come out when they meet. What that something is we need not guess—it may be a mountain of disappointment or a molehill of unsatisfying recognition of India's claims. Mr. Sastri himself is not sure of the present and, therefore, pins his faith on the future, when, after another effort—obviously he desires another Imperial expedition to discover that elusive region, the Imperial heart—the changing attitude of the peoples of the Dominions may be worked up to an unquestionable friendship for India. Poor Mr. Sastri, his delusion, if it is not deliberate, is indeed pitiable. But who can cure him of it when he is still strutting the Imperial world with the fashionable robes of Empire Mission and talks of things with such incorrigible self-complacency?

The Serbian Terror.

An interesting feature of the recent developments in Near Eastern affairs is the invocation by Mr. Lloyd George of the "Little Entente", in support of "the mad and idiotic policy" which he has espoused. We have already pointed out the kind of 'Little Entente' that Europe has to reckon with. It is said of this Entente that "from vultures we can expect no abiding nests. Their imperialism creates nothing but wildernesses of dry bones." The case of Bulgaria, no less than Hungary's, shows that there can be no peaceful settlement in the Near East while vultures remain cocks of the roost." Reference has been made too to the oppression in "Greater Rumania" of the Baptists and other Christians; in Poland of the Jews; and in Jugo-Slavia of the Montenegrins. The League of Nations is too deaf to hear the muffled voice of Montenegro's agony under the heel of "the political cardsharpers" of Serbia. And the following account, given by a correspondent, throws a side-light on the extent of the Serbian atrocities in Montenegro:—

> "News from Montenegro is very difficult to obtain, owing to the strict censorship under the Serbian terror. But I have it from a sure source that resistance has never ceased since the Serbs occupied the little country in defiance of treaties. The Serbian party consists solely of Montenegrins in the pay of the Serbian Government, amounting at most to 10 per cent. of the population. The remainder all belong to the "green party", who support the boy-King Michael, grandson of old Nicholas. Many Serbs were recently killed during a severe engagement at Marlinici, and the army of occupation is retaliating by burning houses and flogging not only prisoners, but also their wives and children. As the Serbian Government has always denied the flogging of Montenegrins, it is interesting to note that the Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the police, stating that flogging is illegal and that offenders against this law must be reported!"

It has also been stated that "the way in which Stumer Czechs and Jugular Slavs have spoiled their old masters, the makers of all their prosperity, can scarcely be condoned even by their best-paid admirers", and Mr. Lloyd George might well remember in his dealings with the Little Entente and the Greeks and Armenians what Bismarck said of "liberated peoples" as being not only "not grateful but exacting"—and it may be added, "also oppressive." The fact is that these States—newly founded or newly enlarged—unable to govern themselves, "seek to revive imperialism, militarism, all the tyrannies which the war was supposed to end." "The Montenegrin scandal is a type of their methods. While the Great Powers accredited their Ministers to King Nicholas in Paris and assured him of his immediate restoration, Serbian troops were slipping into his country, holding mock elections to depose him, torturing and terrorising all his loyal adherents. To this day, our gallant little Ally is being treated like a conquered rebel. Indeed, the whole Jugo-Slav kingdom is seething with disaffection, and the prospects of Bolshevism—or, at least, of renewed regicide, are by no means remote." Apart from all this, as Brig.-Genl. Thompson has stated, the Little Entente is by no means in a position to undertake, jointly or otherwise, military intervention for the coercion of Turkey, and if they foolishly did, the effect would obviously be that they will singe their own beards.

"NOT GUILTY."

DEFENDING BRITAIN'S NEAR EAST POLICY.

LL. G'S. IGNORANCE OF HISTORY.

ABUSING HE OTHER SIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PREMIER SEES THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The King has given an audience to the Prime Minister.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

On the eve of his speech at Manchester, Mr. Lloyd George received an ovation by thousands of people when he arrived at Macclesfield last night. From Macclesfield he motored—cheered by hundreds of people waving flags in village through which the car passed—to the Mobberley Hall. To-day, Mr. Lloyd George made a triumphant progress through nine towns to Manchester from the Mobberley Hall, travelling in an open car with his wife, host and hostess along the sunlit roads. He was cheered throughout. The Prime Minister reached Manchester as the businessmen were going home to lunch. Mr. Lloyd George, whose face was wreathed in smiles, acknowledging the hearty greetings, momentarily forgot the cheering multitude as he passed the John Bright Statue, to which the Premier raised his hat. Mr. George also stopped on his way to visit Mr. William Royle, formerly a political friend and now the leader of the Manchester Independent Liberals, who has just been operated on in a nursing home.

A GREAT GATHERING.

In the vicinity of the Reform Club, where Sir Edward Rhodes, President of the Coalition Liberals of Manchester, presided at a luncheon, packed masses of people were pressed up behind the barricades. Standing on the steps of the Club, Mr. Lloyd George waved his hat in acknowledgment of the cheering, and, responding to the cries for a speech, said:—

"I thank this great gathering for greeting me to this city to put the case for the Government in the efforts they made to establish a European peace and prevent bloodshed from spreading to Eastern Europe."

Renewed cheers broke out as the Prime Minister entered the Club, where a handsome bouquet was presented to Mrs. Lloyd George.

Toasting the Prime Minister, the Chairman mentioned that there had been seven thousand applications for three hundred seats. Mr. Lloyd George, responding, received an ovation.

"A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER."

Mr. George said:—

"Since I have come to the North of England, I have not witnessed those symptoms of universal indignation and execration with which the Government and its policy are supposed to be regarded. The fact that over twenty-five times as many people sought admission to this room as it can contain, and the fact that very great crowds have met me at every stage of my journey, might have been simply regarded as an expression of interest which a notorious offender always creates", (laughter,) —"had it not been for the fact that wherever they were they received me with a cordiality, warmth and enthusiasm such as I have never experienced. I thank them. People of this country do not believe that the Government deliberately tried to rush this country into war." (Cheers.) "On the contrary, they regard that infamous charge as an outrage on British fairplay. We insured peace. We have not been warmongers, we have been peace-makers. We took the only sure road to peace and we have reached it."

"It has been largely due to the tact, judgment and resolution of our representative at Constantinople, Sir Charles Harington, and our sagacious adviser, Sir Horace Rumbold; and it has also been largely attributable to the patience and zeal of Lord Curzon. But, as Sir Charles Harington has said—and it is no derogation to either of them—it would have been impossible, had it not been that resolution and firmness were displayed in sending support to Sir Charles Harington which impressed the Oriental mind." (Hear, hear.)

"The negotiations, delicate and difficult and dangerous as they were, have been conducted under circumstances which fortunately were without precedent in this country. Whilst we were engaged in a most difficult task, we have been assailed with misrepresentation, with abuse, with innuendo, such as no Government, in conducting international affairs, has ever been subjected to before, and the country resents it." (Hear, hear.)

MALIGNED PEACEMAKERS.

"At the time, we could not answer the charge. We had to lie quiet while it was suggested that we were war-mongers, that we were thirsting for blood—for the reason that you cannot place the whole circumstances before the country without interfering with the work of our representatives on the spot. But the time has come when I am enabled to speak and I mean to do so." (Applause.)

"There is a writer in the Press who has made himself very notorious by the constancy and malignity with which he has pursued the Government for years. The moment he heard that Mr. Chamberlain and I were going to defend the Government, he asked 'What better proof do you want of their guilt? Not only that, it makes things worse.'"

"That it is a new doctrine. Here is a poor fellow charged with every conceivable offence. The moment he pleads Not Guilty and begins to defend himself, the prosecuting counsel shrieks with joy and says Now is that not only a proof of his guilt, but actual aggravation of it?" (Laughter.)

"Gentlemen there are queer people let loose in the Press in these days." (Renewed laughter.)

"My task in explaining the action of the Government has been rendered very much more easy by the speech which Mr. Chamberlain (Cheers)—speaking with hereditary point and force—delivered yesterday."

"But there are a few things that I feel bound to say although they may be a repetition, because they must be brought home. What were our objects in the action we took? They were threefold. The first was to secure the freedom of the Straits for the commerce of all nations. The second was to prevent war from spreading into Europe with all its inconceivable possibilities of a conflagration. And the third was to prevent a repetition in Constantinople and Greece of the scenes of intolerable horror which have been enacted in Asia Minor during the last six or seven years.

"I have not much to say about the Straits. It is not necessary to point out the importance of securing the Straits against a repetition of what happened in 1914. That prolonged the war for two years and it very nearly brought upon the cause of the Allies irreparable disaster. But apart from that, it is the only road to the fairway of the Black Sea, where you have got raw materials and food.

In times of peace, in normal times, such as no other part of Europe could supply; and of the commerce of that part of the world, one-third has always been in British ships."

"Vital to us, vital to humanity, we could not have those Straits barred, without giving away the biggest and most important prize which we won by our victory over Turkey in Great War, (Cheers.) and which cost us so much in life and treasure.

"As to the spreading of war into Europe, you have only got to think of what would have happened if Turkey, flushed with victory, with no army to resist her, had crossed the Bosphorus, passed into Thrace and occupied Constantinople. Do you think he would have stopped in Eastern Thrace? Do you think he would have come on to the Maritza? Who has to stop them? Who would have stopped them going into Western Thrace, possibly passing into Salonika? You know what that means. War. And War in 1914 practically began in the Balkans."

"It was a situation full of peril and yet we had to act promptly, resolutely and firmly and make it clear that we were not going to allow the fires to sweep over the Bosphorus. What would havve happened in Constantinople? I dare not tell you. Sir Charles Harington warned us what might have happened—A terrible catastrophe.

The population of Constantinople is only half Turkish, barely half. There are hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Greeks there. I could call the testimony of a gentleman who has been the military adviser and pamphleteer of Abingdon Street—General Maurice. He said that if we did not hold Chanak there would be scenes in Constantinople by the side of which the fires of Smyrna would pale. I am not going into the question of who is responsible in Smyrna. I am not going to discuss whether Greeks provoked the Turks, or the Turks the Greeks.

"It is enough for me to call attention to the fact that since 1914 the Turks, according to the official testimony we have received, have slaughtered in cold blood a million and a half Armenians—men, women and children—and five hundred thousand Greeks without any provocation at all.

I think it was right that before the Turkish army should be allowed to cross into Europe in the flush of victory with the blood of Smyrna on their hands, it should have had time to cool, and that we should have guarantees that there would be protection for the minorities in Europe.

That is all we did. (Cheers.)

We are pledged to shield these people. I am told it is not our business. I am sorry to say that the Liberals have been pleading that it was none of our business to interfere between the Turks and their victims. What business of Britain? If the Turk insists leave him alone! Let him cross the Straits! Let him cross to Constantinople!—A free road and a fairway for the shambles.

That was not the old Liberal policy. (Prolonged cheering.)

It was not the policy I certainly was brought up in. It was not what I was taught in my youth—that the English,

Continued on page 8.)

REPARATIONS.

SIR J. BRADBURY'S PROPOSALS

REGARDED INADMISSBLE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Paris.—An important Cabint meeting this afternoon was presided over by M. Poincare and attended by M. Barthou and experts. The meeting deliberated on the French attitude as regards the further collapse of the German mark and its effect on the reparations payments.

Sir John Bradbury's proposed five-year moratorium for Germany was regarded by the Cabinet as inadmissible because it prejudged Germany's prosperity too long. It was agreed that the French attitude had not been materially modified since the August conference in London. It is announced that the French favour suspension of the reparation commission's decisions until an allied examination of the whole problem at the Brussels conference about the end of November.

STEPS TO ARREST DEPRECIATION OF MARK.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Paris.—It is officially announced that M. Bradbury's scheme provides for the removal of reparation charges from the German budget. . . for two or even four years in order to enable Germany to obtain credit. Secondly, it fixes marks on the exchange allowing the Reichsbank to sell gold marks against paper marks at a fixed rate to be determined by a mixed commission. Thirdly, it provides for the reorganisation of the reparations commission and its transference to Berlin.

The "Echo de Paris," states that the scheme provides for Germany to hand each of the Allies in respect of cash payments bills with currency for five years. Each Ally will be independently free to endorse its bills and discount them in the international market. In respect of payments in kind a similar system of bills can be drawn of gold marks. These bills backed by the interested state will be returned to Germany who thus possesses a guarantee from a sound state and while Germany will have to pay the German surveyor in papor marks she will be enabled to obtain corresponding amount in gold marks abroad.

The papers unanimously refuse to entertain proposals.

GERMAN HOSTILITY TO PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Berlin.—Opposition is rising against new Government regulations for the arrest of depreciation of the mark. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has protested and it is reported that banks and insurance companies declare the regulations are absolutely ruinous and that import business will pass into the hands of foreigners.

INDEMNIFYING NORWAY.

HAGUE COURT'S AWARD AGAINST U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Hague.—The Court of arbitration has awarded Norway an indemnity of about twelve million dollars in respect of the requisitioning of Norwegian ships by the American Government in war time. Norway claimed thirteen million dollars and the United States offered to pay about two and a half millions. The United States representative has protested against the decision and on behalf of his Government has reserved all rights in respect of any infraction of the conditions under which the dispute was submitted to the court and the vital errors which would invalidate the award.

EMIR ABDULLAH IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Emir Abdullah of Transjordania has arrived on a month's visit and is the guest of Government. He was received at Dover by a guard of honour. In an interview with Reuter he stated that he hoped his stay would be productive of closer relations between Britain and the Arabs. The main object of his visit was to secure the realisation of the Arabs' aspirations to independence with the assistance of the British Government.

FRANCO-AFGHAN UNDERSTANDING.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Paris.—The "Tempe" states that the Foreign Minister has introduced in the Chamber a Finanical Resolution for the creation of a French Legation in Afghanistan. The French and Afghan Governments have agreed each to receive a permanent diplomatic mission of the other.

ANTI-TURKISH POLICY CONDEMNED.

PUBLIC MEETING OF KOHAT MUSLIM.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Kohat wires under date 14th October:—

At a public meeting at Kohat under the presidentship of Pir Ghuam Hasanali Shah on 13th October passed the following resolution:—"According to press reports the British Government collecting fleet in the Dardenelles and near Constantinople to deprive the Turks of their lawful rights. Moreover, it has appealed to the colonies for help. It has threatened Kemal Pasha with war. Kohat Mahommedans condemn the present Government's policy and make known to Government that if war be declared against the Turks, Mussalmans are in duty bound to help their Turkish brethren.

THE COALITION.

AN INDISPENSABLE FACTOR.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE LEGACY OF LIBERALISM.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The first important lead in favour of the maintenance of the Coalition in view of the menace to it by the formation of a Labour Government was given by Mr. Chamberlain to-day at Birmingham.

Mr. Chamberlain said that if Labour obtained a majority at the next election, Direct Action would triumph over Government, which, as Mr. Clynes had said, would have to take its instructions from a caucus. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Capital Levy threatened by Labour would mean the ruin of industry. Experiments of national reconstruction must not be handed over to a subversive, if not revolutionary, party. He said that no question of principle at present divided the Liberals from their Unionist colleagues.

Mr. Chamberlain testified to the excellent relations between the Unionist Cabinet Ministers and the Premier, and referred to Mr. Lloyd George's constant loyalty towards his Unionist Allies. Mr. Chamberlain seriously warned the people of the necessity of taking a broad view of the responsibilities in the moment of national danger before acting in such a way as would contribute to the return of a Labour majority. He emphasised that in the latter event it would not be the Labour Moderates who would prevail in governmental policy and asserted that it would be criminal to allow personal ambition or narrow party jealously to interfere with the maintenance of union.

Mr. Chamberlain was convinced that there was no possibility of any government in the new Parliament being able to function except by a Coalition drawn from more than one of the old parties. He did not pretend to say when the election would take place. It was the Premier's undoubted right to advise His Majesty as regards a Dissolution. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to review the recent events in the Near East, strongly defending Government's policy. He believed that it had been successful because Government throughout had pursued a firm, moderate course, laying down Britain's assistence on the freedom of the Straits.

BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY IN THE NEAR EAST!

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had been neutral as between the Greeks and the Turks. They had been quite ready to recognise the result of Greek defeat in Asia Minor, ready to restore Constantinople to the Turks when a definite peace was signed with the Allies, and also ready, with the Allies, to secure a peaceful transference of East Thrace to the Turks. But the Government were determined to prevent war being carried to Europe, to save Constantinople from the fate of Smyrna and to preserve the freedom of the Straits. The Government were most anxious to secure those aims peacefully, if possible, and to cooperate in every way with the Allies, but were prepared, if necessary, to defend, on behalf of the British Empire the freedom of the Straits, which had been consecrated by Empire's blood. He believed the policy would be successful; if so, that would be because Government, through their firm but temperate expression had pursued unanimously their single object. It would be also because the Government had been singularly fortunate in the judgment, courage and tact of the British military and civilian representatives at Constantinople and in the skill, patience and dignity of Lord Curzon in difficult negotiations. On the contrary, leaders of the Opposition had used language the only effect of which would be to weaken the authority of the Government, to encourage the Kemalists in their pretensions, and to present Britain and the British Empire to France not as an equal ally but as an humble satellite in the orbit of French policy, bound to exercise no independent judgment and to take no independent action. Government, Chamberlain continued, were the heirs of the policy of Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey and subject to necessary modification, continuators of that policy. He mentioned the disquieting news received this morning from Angora and hoped and believed that the Mudania Agreement would be kept. Concluding, Mr. Chamberlain said that by supplying General Harington with forces to maintain his position, Government had achieved their object. Peace in Europe had been secured and the time had come when it must be clear to the Allies, as it was to the Government, that only in union of counsel, thought and action lay security.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The voices of two or three faithful Coalitionist organs, cordially approving Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement are almost drowned by a chorus of denunciations by the remaining morning papers, including notably the "Times", the "Daily Mail", the "Morning Post", and the "Daily Express" which are unanimously set on Mr. Chamberlain's deposition as the Conservative Leader, and in view of his pronouncement in favour of adhesion to Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition system critics represent the Conservative rank and file as firmly determined to break with their Liberal partners, headed by Mr. Lloyd George.

The "Morning Post' contends that following Mr. Chamberlain's policy would mean a Unionist defeat at the elections.

The "Times" says that the whole speech betrays an attitude demonstrating that the

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

MR. G. M. BHURGRI NON-CO-OPERATES

AS PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH ATTITUDE

We have received from Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, a member of the Council of State, now in London, a copy of the Cablegram he despatched to the Viceroy on Septeber 22, resigning his membership of the Council of State. We give below the text of the cablegram:—

"Viceroy, Simla.

The recent attitude of Britain towards the Turks has made it imperative on every loyal subject, specially Mussulmans, to speak frankly and warn Government of the serious consequences of such a policy. During the past few years some of us have stood by the Indian Government knowing full well that it was persuading the Home Government to adopt such a policy as to conciliate the Mussulmans not only of India, but of the whole world. The Home Government has turned deaf ears to all such counsels. It is now bent on a mischievous policy which may set ablaze the whole Mussulman world. The Empire interests are to be sacrificed for blind and interested Greek infatuation and religious prejudices. Such a Government cannot claim loyalty from any citizen of the Empire much less from the Mussulmans of India. The loyalty of the Mussulmans of India has reached sure breaking point. In the name of the British Empire let me beseech you to warn the British Government of the true feelings of the Mussulmans. War with Turkey or British opposition to give Constantinople and Thrace to the Turks will leave no shadow of justification for any moderate Mussulman to stand by Government any longer. In order to emphasize my protest I have no other means but to resign my seat in the "Council of State" which I hereby do. I implore you to act while there is time.

G. M. BHURGRI."

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Premier still leaves himself free to take any one of the several very different courses suggests the "Observer" in its editorial comment to-day. It says the speech was unmistakably an appeal to the Liberals. The friendly reference to sir Donald Maclean and the repudiation of any desire for personal dominance suggest strange possibilities. The paper urges Mr. Lloyd George to resign immediately saying he would become the Kingmaker in politics until the time comes for him to resume the crown again. It emphatically dissents from his version of the Near East crisis and wishes that the Premier had frankly recognised that we cannot hope to maintain our Eastern empire without reconciliation with the Moslem races.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech the "Observer" is of opinion that the mass of moderate conservatives now desire to end the Coalition and urges that the presen partners should act on the Clauswitz principle—marching seperately and fightin together. Incidentally it begs Mr. Chamberlain to remember that there are Labour Parties in the Dominions, who like their Moslem fellow citizens, ought not needlessly to be antagonised.

PREMIER CHEERED BY LARGE CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oc 14.

After his speech Mr. Lloyd George motored through cheering crowds to Salford and was presented with the freedom of the Borough. Acknowledging the honour, he said, the credit of the country was now far and away the best of any in Europe.

He subsequently proceeded to Blackpool where he was similarly honoured and dined with the Mayor and Corporation. Everywhere, he was enthusiastically greeted by big crowds.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTION INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The "Sunday Times" is of opinion that Messrs. Lloyd George's and Chamberlain's speeches mark the end of an impossible situation. The unwanted election in March has become a needed election in October. The country desires it in order to restore the political balance and to ensure that the House of Commons will be tolerable accurate reflection of the national mind.

The "Weekly Dispatch" describes the Premier's speech as verbal fireworks and declares that it contains nothing that will influence the verdict of the jury, which must soon be given at the general election.

The "Sunday Express" suggests Mr. Lloyd George hopes to emerge as a political "boss," controlling more groups than any other politician. The paper asks whether Conservatives will allow themselves to be butchered.

MR. ASQUITH ON GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In a speech at West Hartlepool Mr. Asquith said that the Coalition seemed to be in a serious condition. It was still uncertain whether it would culminate in reunion or divorce, but he thought that the sooner the general election came the better it would be. He could not think that after the hard experience of Government during the last four years, the electorate would repeat the folly committed by the blinded and infatuated electorate at the last election and continue to worship transitory idols.

DEEPENING CLASS ANTAGONISM.

MR. CLYNES CONDEMNS PREMIER'S POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Clynes who is the senior member for Manchester devoted his attention to the Premier's foreign policy and dwelt on the effects thereof on internal conditions. He urged that the Premier should remember when lunching at Manchester to-day that there were thirty thousand unemployed outside and let him tell about the shocking condition of housing in Manchester and how his Egyptian and Indian policies had endangered the cotton industry and resulted in un-employment and short time. Let him also explain the weakness of Government's coal policy with its effect on the starved and angry colliers of Lancashire. He declared that the politicians who had nearly ruined the country could no longer shield themselves by shouting to the people about the fear of Labour.

REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Clynes in a speech at Reading said that Mr. Chamberlain's declaration would deepen class antagonism and render a disservice to the Throne and constitutional practice. The Labour party was as constitutional as any other body. Bolshevism was produced in Russia through the suppression of popular liberties, and a rebellion could be fomented in Britain by Ministers seeking to put the Labour party outside the pale of constitutional action.

CONSTANTINOPLE

NATIONALIST'S FOR BRITISH EVACUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Constantinople.—Turkish cavalry which crossed Daridja is reported to be retiring behind the boundary. It has transpired that the news of the signature of the Mudania. Agreement only reached the troops last evening. It is reported that the Kemalists are continuing briskly to organise their forces. If the Peace Conference is delayed or if the negotiations are protracted unduly, doubtless these troops will be utilised to exert pressure. Indeed, Nationalists here do not conceal their intention of demanding shortly the evacuation of Constantinople.

TURKS RETIRING FROM NEUTRAL ZONE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Chanak.—A general Turkish retirement is progressing.

ARMISTICE CONCLUDED.

ANGORA THANKS INDIA.

Seth Chotani has received two cables from His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Rome. The first about Thrace and Constantinople runs as follows:—Armistice concluded. Restoration civil authority Thrace in six weeks. Constantinople (and) neutral zone will be restituted after peace.

The second cable says:—President N... tional Assembly begs inform you tha... of fraternal solidarity contai... gratulations on victor... deeply appreciated... accepted una... deep-fel... h...

"NOT GUILTY."

(Continued from page 7.)

Government is no longer fitted to control the destinies of the nation.

The "Daily Express' heads its editorial: "Speech that makes revolt a duty."

The Coalitionist organ, the "Daily Telegraph", in a tone of approval, interprets the speech as meaning that Mr. Chamberlain is willing to continue to be Mr. Lloyd Scotch and Welshmen should very morning repeat reverently the Litany of the Cynic: Am I my brother's keeper?'—that Britain should face the World with the brand of Cain upon her brow.

That was not the old Liberal doctrine. (Cheers.) Neither ought to be the new doctrine of the party that was led by Gladstone. I am told, I think, by the Liberal paper that I must not invoke the name of Gladstone. I can understand the reluctance to call that great spirit from the vasty deep to witness the spectacle of Liberal leaders and Liberal newspapers attacking a government because they are doing their best to prevent the Turks from crossing into Europe and committing atrocities upon the Christian population. I maintain the policy we adopted was the policy which is in accordance with the highest traditions of this land and we have reason to be proud that it has succeeded.

You had another little social function here a few days ago. It was addressed, I believe, by Lord Gladstone. It was rather a shock to me to see a Gladstone denouncing us because we were trying to protect the great minorities against the Turks. It was rather a shock—A Gladstone. I would have taken it from almost anyone else—but a Gladstone! He was peculiarly offensive, (Cheers.) and I am sorry to say he has been. I am sorry."

No one has greater respect for the name he bears. I know the difficulties of any man without adequate gifts—(Laughter)—who has to carry through his life a very great name. But if he only does it with becoming modesty—(Laughter)—he would secure the compassion, if not respect, of everyone. I am sorry to say that Lord Gladstone never played that part and he has given himself airs such as his great father never in his most exalted days ever took upon himself. He has actually excommunicated us from the Liberal Party Well, the Papacy is not a hereditary office, and Minister Gladstone in his most powerful moments never excommunicated the Liberals who dared disagree, but invited them back with all his great powers of appeal and persuasion.

But Lord Gladstone excommunicates us. What service has he rendered to Liberalism? I know of no service except one. He is the best living embodiment of the Liberal doctrine that quality is not hereditary. (Loud laughter and cheeds.)

MR. GEORGE'S "CHRISTIANITY".

I am sorry. But I have stood, I cannot tell you how long, speech after speech of intolerable abuse. I am told I ought to bear it like a Christian (Laughter, and a voice: You are doing so.") But there are too many people about in the World who now think it is the business of a Christian to allow himself to be massacred by the Turks and pro-Turks without ever striking a blow. I am not that sort of Christian (Cheers,)—and as long as I have a sword in my hand and God gives me the strength to use it, I will. (Cheers.)

Well so much for him. There is no more ridiculous spectacle on the stage than a lwaft strutting before the footlight in the garments that he inherited from a giant. (Laughter.)

I am told we were right in our objects in keeping the Turks out of Europe, preventing massacre in Constantinople and ensuring the freedom of the Straits—all that was right—but we ought not to have used force. We ought to have argued with them. We ought to have persuaded them. He is a gentleman who is very amenable to persuasion. (Laughter.)

Well, now, do let us look at the facts. Sir Charles Harington in a message, printed yesterday, attributed the fact that he had succeeded largely to the reinforcements we had sent him, and if you have any doubt about it, just you hark back to the speech which he delivered before the Turks.

Sir Charles Harington was doubtful whether they were going to sign and this is his last appeal. He told the Turks that conciliation had been carried to the utmost limit and warned Ismet Pasha that Great Britain had on the spot a very large and powerful fleet, large numbers of aeroplanes guns, and by no means a negligible force of infantry—in fact that Great Britain would be a very awkward enemy but a very valuable friend.

Well, now, that is the sort of thing that the Turk understands and I am not at all surprised at what followed in the statement that it made a very great impression.

Just think for a moment what would have happened. We were advised by both our naval and military authorities that we would not assure the freedom of the Straits for peaceful commerce unless we held both the sides.

"The Turks advanced upon us. The French retired and the Italians close on their heels. We were told in speeches and in the Press that it was our business to do what our Allies were doing. Suppose we had followed weakly behind France. The Kemalist forces would have been at Chanak. The next thing that would have happened would have been the crossing of the Straits.

"Gallipoli was held by a very weak Senegalese battalion with orders that they were not to fire on the Turks. Both the sides of the Straits would have been in Kemalist hands."

"Do you think you would have got them out? You would have gone to the peace conference and said 'Will you please get away from Chanak?' and said 'Will you please get away from Chanak and Gallipoli?' and Kemal would have said 'No. We will guarantee the Straits for you.' Would anyone have gone to drive them out of the position afterwards, if they had not yielded before the conference?—Of course, not.

know what it cost before to attempt it is a very different matter. have happened in the ?) would have been les Harrington to 20,000

Turks all of the most fanatical character inside Constantinople ready."

"You know what would have happened—think of it; it is too horrible—if we had allowed them to pass. Then our critics say 'Why did you not have an understanding with your Allies?' We did." (Applause.)

FUTILITY OF BLUFF.

"Only a few weeks ago we received a message from the French Government that if the Greeks or the Turks invaded the neutral zone, they would have to be resisted by force by the Allies.

"We accepted that. We thought they meant it. How were we to believe that it was only intended for one side?" (Hear, hear.)

"Not only did we think so, but the Generals also thought so and troops were sent by the various Allied Generals but they had to be recalled. It is no use trying to bluff a first-rate fighting animal, and a Turk is that whatever else he is. You can try bluff with cowards. It is no use with really brave men. They know instinctively when you mean business and when you don't. What were we to do?"

"Where we to send a message to Mustapha Kemal saying 'You must not cross this neutral zone otherwise we will resist you by force' and the moment he uses force British troops were to run away? Is that the policy?" (Cries of "No! No!")

"I remember visiting one of the chateaux in France during the Peace Conference—I think it was the Chateau Saint Jean—and I was very much struck with a figure of a very fierce looking dragon with flaming eyes, determined, men and fire snorting out of its nostrils—but with his tail frimly wedged between his legs" (Laughter.)

"Was the British Government to present this spectacle of a British dragon to the World in that humiliating attitude?" (Cries of "No!")

"Well, we did not." (Cheers." "You can if you like say we threatened. It is always a mistake to threaten unless you mean it, and it is because we not merely threatened but we meant it and the Turks knew that we meant it, that you have peace now." Loud Cheers.) "Before I dismiss that part of the topic, let me say how much we owe to the premptitude, alacrity and enthusiasm with which Australia and New Zealand supported us." (Cheers.)

"The fact that there were thousands, nay, tens of thousands, of Australians and New Zealanders ready to come over, so as to prevent the graves of Gallipoli from being desecrated—contributed to this happy result.

"Since I came into this room I have had a very interesting telegram from Manchester 'Good luck and greeting ffrom the lot of 1915 Gallinoli boys and medical officers of the 42nd division' " (Cheers.) "But I am told that we have departed from methods of old diplomacy. That is very sad." (Laughter.)

"I AM A PUGNACIOUS ANIMAL."

"Mr. Asquith said why did we not emulate the patient and forbearing policy which Lord Grey displayed in 1914 towards the Germans instead of indulging in amateur tactics of Downing Street to-day. Well, the old patient and forbearing policy of 1914 ended in the most disastrous war which this world has ever seen. Amateur diplomacy of 1922 has at any rate brought peace."

"I am not blaming anyone for 1914, but I think Lord Grey and Mr. Asquith knowing their own difficulties in the past might have been a little more forbearing and patient not merely with the Germans but with their own countrymen." (Cheers.)

"They have been very critical, very critical indeed, but, believe me, I do not like entering into an altercation with old friends and colleagues and I have honestly done my best to keep out of it. But when in speech after speech I have seen them using the whole of their great experience and great intellects to emphasise the shortcomings of others, it is very difficult for me to refrain, for I am a pugnacious animal." (Laughter.) "No-one knows better than Lord Grey that when you come to the quarter of international affairs there are factors over which you have no control—none."

"You have no control over the factors at home, but infinitely less over the elements which make the position abroad where national prejudices, national traditions, national interests and national outlooks all differ. It is not easy in the realms of foreign affairs to secure agreements and secure results. Lord Grey knows that. Take 1914. His proposals were admirable. His temper I agree with Mr. Asquith was one of the very best. But he was not the Kaiser's advisor, and he had no influence over the German General Staff. They had their own ambitions. They had their own ideas. It is just possible that language more direct and language more emphatic might have stopped it, but it is easy to be wise after an event."

I AM NOT CRITICISING, ONLY I AM FAULT FINDING.

"But I am not criticising, I am only pointing out that it was the greatest and the most calamitous diplomatic failure that the world has ever seen, and that it was due to conditions over which Lord Grey had no control. He, therefore, ought to be charitable with others. Take the whole of the incidents of that period. Lord Grey sought to make peace in the Balkans. He made peace. That peace did not stand the jottings of the train that carried it from London to the Balkans. It fell to pieces before it ever reached Sofia. That was not his fault. The plan was good. The intentions were excellent. But there were factors there which he could not control. He tried to prevent the Turks from entering into a war against us—a most important matter."

"German diplomacy was too strong for him. He tried to prevent Bulgaria from entering the War against us. There again German diplomacy defeated us. Well—now—I have never taunted Lord Grey with that. I do not taunt him now. But what I say is that when you get into the realm of foreign affairs there are things that I will not say you cannot visualise, because you do, but there are factors you cannot influence. It is no use standing on a cairn of gigantic failures and throwing stones at people who have to work through difficulties which are just as great as his. You may succeed or you may fail. The task is always a complicated one. The task is always a baffling one. And all you can do is to keep at it and use every means at your disposal.

EASTERN POLICY.

Criticism should be dispensed with with great care, great tolerance and even with great charity when you are dealing with foreign affairs. I don't want to use any bitter words if I can avoid it about old colleagues. I am told your Eastern policy has been a series of improvisations which I have flung out of what is supposed to be a rather fertile brain just to suit the caprices of the moment. What has been that policy? The policy undoubtedly was first of all to secure the freedom of the Straits, secondly to take away from the Turkish rule the non-Christian populations whom you could not entrust to the Turkish charge. Whose policy was that? I did not improvise it, I came into it. When I came into office in 1916 I found a series of agreements with Russia, France, Italy and even Greece which completely partitioned Turkey. There was only a small strip of Anatolia left to the Turks. Who did that? Lord Grey and Mr. Asquith. I was a member of the Government and I approved of it and I make no complaint about it. But I want to say it was not my policy. More than that, that policy was approved of by the Liberals. Conservatives and I think I may say the Labour leaders.

"They were all members of the Cabinet that dealt with it. . . Earl Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Chamberlain as well as Lord Grey, Messrs. Asquith and Churchill and myself were all committed to it. But its direction was in the hands of Lord Grey and Mr. Asquith and it was not a policy which I initiated. I came into it. Turkey had been almost completely partitioned by agreements entered into with the various Powers before I ever became the Prime Minister. Why did it fail? It failed owing to circumstances over which neither Lord Grey nor Mr. Asquith nor myself had the slightest control. Russia's collapse. Armenia, Constantinople and the Straits had been given to Russia. I do not mind at all but it was a very shortsighted policy. I agreed to it and therefore, I have got no right to criticise either Mr. Asquith or Lord Grey but I am however, bound to confess, it was a very short-sighted policy because if the Russian revolution had come off you would have had the Bolsheviks this moment in Constantinople and the Straits. It was a mistake but we were all in it. Don't imagine that I am blaming anybody or that I am not taking a part of the blame myself.

FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

"What was the other thing that happened? The Italian Ministry that was responsible for the policy of taking southern Anatolia into the occupation of Italy fell and the new Ministry came in with other ideas. Neither Lord Grey nor Mr. Asquith nor myself were responsible for turning that Ministry out. What is next, The French defeat in Cilicia which made them recast their portion. What was next? President Wilson was under the impression that he could have persuaded America to take the mandate for Armenia. . . Well his health broke down. We had no control over that. And then came one of the greatest disasters of all—the fall of that great wise and sagacious statesman M. Venizelos and the substitution of the feeble, futile and foolish administration that followed. Well all of these are circumstances over which no Government in this country had any control. So we have had to recast our policy. We have made the best of it and we have succeeded in securing the freedom of the Straits which is not merely a primary British interest but is a primary human interest. We have succeeded also in holding the peace until you had established the freedom of that great and gifted people the Arab race and also some sort of protection for the minorities in Eastern Europe. So much for that part. I might just add one word before I dispose of this part of the case about what is said that these treaties were mine and prepared by myself. I am fully responsible for them but it is supposed that I took it out of the hands of the Foreign Office—the Treaty of Sevres and all others. I will read a short extract from a memorandum prepared by the Foreign Office, not for myself, but prepared for the Cabinet."

TREATY OF SEVRES.

"This is how the Treaty of Sevres was prepared. "The general basis of statement was explored by M. Berthelot of the French Foreign Office and Lord Curzon in December 1919 at the Foreign Office'—all this is supposed to have been done from Downing Street by my secretary—"(Laughter.)" 'But the Supreme Council did not assemble till February 1920 in London, and after several meetings delegated the work of preparing the treaty to a committee of foreign ministers and ambassadors sitting at the Foreign Office.' That meeting was presided over by Lord Curzon. I never attended it. The conferences this year on this matter—the conferences at the begnning of year as well as the recent conference—have been attended exclusively by our foreign ministers. I assented. I was consulted, but Lord Curzon with great ability, great knowledge and great experience conducted the proceedings. I think it necessary to say that because of the rubbishy statements which are made about these treaties having been prepared by the Cabinet Secretariat without the consent of the Foreign Office. They were prepared at the Foreign Office by the Foreign Office officials under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister, and I think it is absolutely necessary that they should be said at the present stage. As for amateurs, who are the amateurs who have agreed to this policy? Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law and myself; in France, M. Clemenceau and M. Poincare, who was President of the Republic at the time: and President Wilson. A fine array of amateurs." (Cheers.)

"There you are. I would not waste your time had it not been that the statement had been published *ad nauseam* by men, who know nothing about it from beginning to end, and has been doing mischief."

"I dismiss this part of the case by saying that by the action that has been taken by the skilful work of representative of this country, you have secured not merely a bloodless peace but a peace of which Great Britain at any rate need not be ashamed." (Cheers.)

LIBERAL DIE HARDS.

"Now I am sorry to say I have got to come to another topic and I must say, if you will tolerate me, a few personal words. I am sorry to obtrude my personality upon even the indulgent and kindly audience of my native city, but unfortunately it is a subject of controversy and I have got to deal with it, as I would with any other controversy that affects the affairs of Government. I see Sir Donald Maclean, a freind of mine and a friend I like very much and for whom I have very great respect, has finally kicked us out of the Liberal Party. I think he might have left it to others. He has always been free from personalities. He has done his best to keep out. But there is no greater tragedy in life than the weakness of the good man, and I am sorry he has succumbed.—" (Laughter,)—"but he is only one out of the many. There are Die Hards on both sides."

"There are Liberal Diehards and there are Conservative Diehards and they would like to make me a Diehard too (Laughter). I see in one paper that rather supports the movement against Government and claims that there should be a change, that what the country wants is something little more dull and ordinary (Laughter). There ought to be no difficulty in supplying from amongst my critics any number of suitable candidates that would fulfil that description (Laughter).

"NO SEEKER AFTER OFFICE."

If there is to be a change, believe me, there is no man who would welcome it more than I would. I have had a long spell and a pretty hard one (hear hear). I would welcome it and I would love freedom. There are lots of things I want to say."

"Office is a great shackle. I never sought my present position Mr. Bonar Law, Balfour and Carson can tell you that I was willing to serve under any man of experience, who was prepared to conduct the war efficiently and I said so—in any office however humble. I gave up one of the most powerful positions in Government in 1915 to take up absolutely new and what was then a humble office, because I thought I could serve my country better in 1916 if they had said to me that is your job inside or outside I would have done it ,because there were millions who were facing death for their country and it was not for a man to choose and pick his job (loud cheers). I never said make me Prime Minister; on the contrary I begged Earl Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law or anybody to take that position. I begged Mr. Asquith to remain so long as conditions were assured in his Premiership that I thought necessary to the efficient conduct of the war. Three years ago I was anxious to go out. I felt that I could render better service to my country in a more independent position and I begged Mr. Bonar Law to take charge. He declined.

LOYAL COLLEAGUES.

At beginning of this year I wrote to Mr. Chamberlain and suggested that it would be better that as he was the leader of the party that commanded the majority in the House of Commons that he should take it up, and I promised him every support so long as the policy of the Government was a policy of pacification and no reactionary legislation and that the contract with Ireland was carried out. My colleagues after consulting together unanimously thought otherwise. I never sought it and I will serve my country in any capacity so long as God gives me strength (cheers). No man has had more loyal colleagues than I have. We have worked for no mean end. It has been the comradeship of hard toil always for our common country. I certainly would regret any severance with men who treated me personally with such honourable fidelity.

"Men who have helped me along in policies that excited indignation even amongst certain quarters of their own supporters, because they regarded it as in the interests of of their country. But I would welcome freedom.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

It would be very interesting to watch others handling difficulties which they seem to think can be treated so easily (laughter). Have you ever been trying to disentangle knot with somebody looking on? You seem to fumble, you seem to take a long time. They get very impatient and at last they say 'Give it to me'. Then you look on (laughter). And the tangle gets a little worse and the fumbling gets a little more pronounced. There is little satisfaction of the human kind in looking on (laughter). I shall watch many things. I shall watch for instance to see how we are to pay the United States of America what we owe them—have a better Army, Navy and Air Force, have more houses for everybody whilst at the same time rents are not being put up, strengthen your educational system and give more to the unemployed and yet make the taxation of this country lighter (laughter). I shall watch men who believe in denominational education working with those who say that the State and Church are essential to education. I shall watch men who believe that tariff reform is essential to national prosperity and those who believe that Free Trade is the only remedy, working together. It would be an interesting experiment to see others fight. That is one of the joys I have in store.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

I believe there is a resolution to be moved at the political unionist meeting. I believe it would have been more honourable and courageous to have moved it in November 1918 (loud cheers). That is one party. On the other hand there is a party led by Lord Gladstone and Sir Donald Maclean, who say they will have nothing to do with or be associated with me. . .

All the same that I have many friends there (cheers). Outside I saw that smiling welcome of faces last night greeting me and I saw them on the roadside to-day. I have many friends Conservatives and Liberals. . . . yes and a multitude of those who are of neither of those parties. I throw myself on the people whose cause I never betrayed during thirty-two years of strenuous public life. They are a just and a generous people to those who have done their best to render them service. They will see fair play. I am not afraid of the future. Had I betrayed the people the position which has been put forward in certain quarters would never have arisen. The world has not yet recovered from the deep hurt inflicted upon it by war and the recovery will be slow, weary and tedious and there will be many setbacks. The supreme task of statemanship at this hour is the pacification of nations so that people shall have leisure to devote themselves to the peaceful avocations of life and to fill up the depleted reservoirs from which we all draw.

THE FUTURE.

My course is a clear one. I will support with all my might any Government that devotes itself to that task with single-mindedness and fearlessness and with resolution provided they do not embark on measures which will inflict permanent injury upon the country. . . whether those measure be reactionary or revolutionary. That does not mean that I pledge myself to support inefficiency, vacillation or infirmity in any Government or any party. But any Government that has not pursued that course I will assist with all my might. That is my policy. The future is a perplexing one. The situation of our country and the situation of the world is too grave for any man to engage in any party or personal manoeuvres. One party, and I deplore it, has brought itself to the brink of destruction in spite of every warning, by that kind of folly. And men who are engaging in the same kind of folly in either party will live to reap a harvest of dissappointment and dissillusionment.

"Nations will never forgive parties that sacrifice national interests in a great emergency to party gain. And whatever may be the temporary advantage of that manoeuvre, it may be that a time will come, when even those who have listened to those counsels and who may recklessly and blindly follow such counsel will rebuke them, because instead of bringing national confidence they have brought distrust to the party they love best.

A PROUND RECORD.

I shall play no personal or party game. I place the nation's security and prosperity above the interests of anybody and if in consequence of that position which I have taken. . . that position which I mean to abide by. . . if in consequence of that I am driven alone into the wilderness, I shall always recall with pride that I have been enabled with the assistance of loyal colleagues in the dark hour of this nation's history to render it no mean service (cheers). I shall be proud of the fact that I attempted things, which even yet have not reached maturity or complete success and I shall be prouder than ever of the fact. . . if this were the last day I held this high position. I should be prouder than ever of the fact that it was given to me in the last days and weeks of my premiership to invoke the might of this great Empire to protect from indescribable horror men, women and children by hundred thousand, who were trusting to the plighted word of France, Italy and Britain as their shield and their defence and who are thanking God at this hour that Britain. . . Great Britain has keept faith."

COMMUNISTS SUPPORT TURKISH CLAIMS.

Mr. Arthur Field writes to us:—

The Anglo-Ottoman Society, London, has been requested by the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain to inform you that it has adopted the following resolution:

"The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain sends its greetings to the British Muslim Association and desires to join with it in the demand which it is voicing, a demand echoed by all the Muslim populations throughout great stretches of Western and Southern Asia and a great part of the Continent of Africa, that Constantinople and Adrianople shall be restored unconditionally to the custody of the Turkish people. We look forward to the early emancipation from the insidious regime of the mandatory system of all the territories of the Juzirat-el-Arab, and to the attainment of their complete independence from the yoke of the exploiters of the subject peoples of the North African littoral, i.e., of Morocco. Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli and Egypt, together with the Soudan. Loyal to the principles enunciated by the Communist International and put into practice by the Soviet Power wherever its influence extends, we hail the movement amongst the Islamic populations of Persia, Afghanistan, China and of India to ensure their right of self-determination entirely untrammelled by the restraints put upon them for so long by the bandit governments of European and American capitalism. We urge, moreover, in this moment of its triumph, when the Turkish army is once again advancing to Stamboul, that the National Government of Turkey will reject with contumely the sinister suggestions now being made in certain bourgeois quarters that it should lend its support to a renewed attack on the Soviet Republics of the Caucasus. Only in fraternal relations with the Government of the workers and peasants of Russia can the peasants and workers of the Islamic World hope to hold at bay the usurers and land thieves of predatory capitalism. Profoundly convinced that the liberation of the working masses of the world can only come through the shattering of capitalist imperialism wherever it may be operated, we welcome the victory of the Turkish people against foreign imperialism and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to convince the workers of Britain of the solidarity of their cause with the claims to self-determination made by the Eastern people and all the subject nations of the world."

Seth Chotani left Bombay for Delhi on the 15th instant to attend the Khilafat W.C. meeting. The Secretary, Oudh Khilafat Committee, the Superintendent and the Accountant, Central Khilafat Committee the Editor "Khilafat Daily" and others were with him. Owing to serious illness of his father Mr. Khatri could not accompany him.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

FINAL DELIBERATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

REPORT TO BE READY IN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday afternoon from Delhi to confer with Pandit Motilal Nehru, who could not by reason of illness in his family join the Committee at Delhi. The visitors were Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. V. J. Patel, and Mr. H. M. Hayat together with Mr. Zaheer Ahmad of the Khilafat Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. The final deliberations of the Committee were held at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. The report of the Committee will be sent to the members of the All-India Congress Committee within a week. Hakim Ajmal Khan left for Delhi on Friday and Dr. Ansari left for Rampur on Saturday *en route* to Delhi, where both Hakim Sahib and Dr. Ansari will attend the Central Khilafat Committee meetings on the 17th instant and subsequent days. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar will remain in Allahabad for a couple of days longer and will be joined at Anand Bhawan on Sunday by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who comes from Madras to affix his signature to the report. It is an open secret that the Committee has debated among themselves the question of entry into Councils.

IN AID OF STRIKEN BENGAL.

BOMBAY TO COLLECT FUNDS

A public meeting was held on Sunday night at the Servants of India Society's Hall to form a committee to collect funds for the flood-stricken people of Bengal, Mr. D. G. Dalvi presiding.

Mr. Dalvi said they had met there to extend their help in a material manner for giving relief to a large number of our countrymen in Bengal, who had been hit hard by floods. They had already read the painful accounts of the great havoc done in North Bengal and the question was what active steps should be taken by them in Bombay in order that its traditions may be maintained. They had met there to take preliminary steps with a view to form a permanent committee for starting work in the necessary direction. He regretted there was not a good response from their friends, but that did not mean that they had no sympathy with the object of the meeting. Ultimately they would have to hold a public meeting for the purposes of collecting funds, and he had no doubt that in spite of the present bad times, Bombay would give a fairly good response, as was given in the case of Khulna and Malabar.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

Mr. Baban Gokhalay moved, and Mr. Osman Sobani seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

Resolved that the gentlemen present at the meeting do form themselves into a provisional committee with Messrs. Ahmed Hazi Sidique Khatri, B. F. Bharucha, A. C. Chatterji, D. C. Chatterji, and Mr. G. K. Devadhar as treasurer and the secretaries be authorised to convene another meeting of the Committee on Sunday the 22nd instant with a view to form a permanent committee. Collection of funds be commended forthwith.

Mr. Dalvi announced that Mr. Pickthall of "The Bombay Chronicle" had promised to open his columns for the collection of subscriptions and give all the assistance in his power.

Mr. Gokhalay promised to give the same sort of help on behalf of the "Lokmanya" and Mr. Devadhar for the "Dnyanaprakash."

Mr. Devadhar and Mr. Gadgil also made speeches, pointing out how efforts should be directed towards the collection of funds.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir John Kerr has been made K.C.S.I. on his assumption of the Governorship of Assam.

The Jute Trade Board propose to reduce the minimum time rates per forty-eight hour week from two pounds and seven pence halfpenny to one pound nineteen shillings and one penny for male workers and from twenty-six to twenty-five shillings for females. Six months will be allowed in which objections can be lodged.

New York:—The White Star Line has obtained a restraining order similar to that of the International Mercantile Marine, which was cabled on October 12th. It is understood that the Secretary for the Treasury inclines to the view that the seizure penalties should only be invoked when officials are convinced that the liquor concerned is destined to enter the United States illegally.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, P.C., M.P., (Co.-L) Secretary for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk.

Nairobi.—It is semi-officially reported that Mr. Felling, a Senior Official of Union Railways in Johannesburg, has been appointed the General Manager of the Uganda railway. This is subject to confirmation by the Colonial Office.

Sir Almeric Fitzroy has been fined five pounds and ten guineas with costs.

The Shah of Persia has arrived in Paris.

The Maharaja of Nawanagar will address a public meeting in Nottingham on October 25th in support of the League of Nations.

Lord Burnham intends touring India after the International Labour Conference is over.

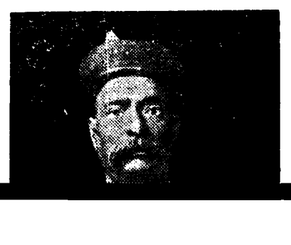
In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

At all Stores & Bazaars, in 4 sizes.

Horlick's malted milk

LOK-TILAK



FAR-SIGHTEDNESS OF CONGRESS.

LIBERALS AND REFORMS SHAM

A RUPTURE BETWEEN SIMLA AND WHITEHALL?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

In Simla reports about the daily widening gulf between the Government of India and Whitehall have become commonplace. The real centre of the bureaucracy has now shifted to the India Office which by its frequent interference is making the Government of India's task difficult. It was not therefore with any surprise that the public here received the news published by an Anglo-Indian organ of Calcutta reporting that the unanimous recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee were being opposed by Viscount Peel.

It is felt by the officials that the record of the Legislature is nil on the constructive side because none of its important recommendations, although in some cases backed by the Government of India, had been accepted by a reactionary Secretary of State. Secondly, Lord Reading who had come out to India to see justice and equality rule supreme and who had openly committed himself to remove racial distinctions in Criminal Law now finds that the confidence which he had inspired among the constitutionalists is rapidly waning. Thirdly, as Sir William Vincent had pointed out while opposing postponement of consideration by the assembly of the Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code, both he and Dr. Sapru who represented Government on the Racial Distinctions Committee and were to a great extent instrumental in securing unanimity would be soon retiring and the Government Bill, if ever it is brought before the Legislature, would have to be handled by their successors who could not possess any knowledge of the series of delicate conversations behind the *purdah*.

WHAT WILL INDIAN MEMBERS DO?

The position between Simla and Whitehall is reaching the parting of ways and if the conflict continue some startling developments may take place. The position of the members of the Committee who signed

AKBAR JAYANTI,

CELEBRATION BY P. R. SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to celebrate Akbar Jayanti, Mr. M.B. Kolasker presiding.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said that as a general rule they used to celebrate anniversaries of their great men and it was very pleasing that they were celebrating that day Akbar's Jayanti or Akbar birthday. Akbar was India's greatest Mogul Emperor. His chief trait was toleration. He tolerated every religion. Unlike the present day missionary catechists who were abusing other religions every day in the streets and bazaars, Akbar never attempted to proselyte others. By his toleration he brought about Hindu-Moslem unity. His policy of administration was remarkable. Even the present day rulers admired Todar Mal's policy of land assessment. In the matter of justice he employed trained Kazis to administer it. He never allowed civilians to administer justice. The Kazis used to dispense justice according to the ethics of the Koran. He exhorted the audience to cultivate Hindu-Moslem unity and above all brotherhood with all the communities.

Mr. Vibhakar then said that Akbar was a great and far-seeing emperor. He thought that the best way to perpetuate the Mogul regime was to establish Hindu-Moslem unity which he did so successfully. Unfortunately Jehangir, Aurangazeb and Shahajehan did not follow in his footsteps. If they had done so the history of India would have been different from what it was to-day. He hoped the present day rulers would take a leaf out of the policy of Akbar and establish unity among the various Indian communities by far-seeing and sympathetic administration rather than look to the economic or monetary side of the question.

Mr. Lalit then sang some songs and the meeting teminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BENGAL FLOODS

5,000 VILLAGES AFFECTED.

GURU-KA-BAGH ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S REPLY TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The Secretary, Congress Guru-ka-bagh Enquiry Committee has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government in reply to the letter of that Government dated 6th October in which it expressed its inability to accept the offer made to it by the Congress Enquiry Committee. In his letter the Secretary shows in the first place that the Enquiry Committee is not in any way bound by the resolution of the Congress, Working Committee referred to by the Chief Secretary in his letter. Secondly that not a single member of the Enquiry Committee is a member of the Working Committee which passed the resolution, the only member of it who had been a member of that Committee having resigned his office some two months back, Thirdly that the Enquiry Committee is to make its report not to the Working Committee but to the All-India Congress Committee which is superior body and is in no way bounded by the resolution of the Working Comittee and lastly that the official enquiry mentioned in para 4 of the Government's letter is extremely limited in scope, and departmental in character, and is confined to specific cases, and is no substitute at all for the unofficial enquiry which the Congress Committee was engaged in making into the whole matter.

SEQUEL TO GURU-KA-BAGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

Mr. Dunnett, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has filed a defamation case in the court of the Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, against the editor and publisher of "Gurgaj Akali", a doily Gurumukhi paper in Amritsar. Process has been issued against the accused for the 19th by the Magistrate.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

HEALTH OF THE CITY

THE SAFE FORM OF MILK FOR EVERY MILK PURPOSE
Glaxo
A Nurse says: "I shall recommend Glaxo whenever opportunity arises, as I have thoroughly tried it during the last two months, and for milk puddings it is splendid."

Plenty of pure unadulterated milk!

There *is* milk in India, for you, for everybody. Milk in any quantity, as fresh and pure and nourishing as any in the world. It is Glaxo, the solids of the pure rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, made and kept free from contamination by the Glaxo Process. Glaxo needs only the addition of hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of rich, fresh, uncontaminated milk, suitable for any milk purpose, from a complete food for Baby to the making of puddings or ices. Put an end to your "milk worries" to-day. Make a rule never to be without Glaxo, and you will never be without a supply of pure, *safe* milk.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids the Aged, and General Household Use

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through. Messrs. GRINDLAY & CO., BOMBAY.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

Telegrams :—"MOTORSTORE"
CURTAIN LIGHTS. Bevel Glass Nickel Frames Various sizes.
WONDERNIST Well-known Motor Body Polish. (In 32 oz. tins.)
LOWEST PRICES.
H. A. KADIR & Co. Motor Accessories & Coach Goods,
BOMBAY 4.

TO EVERY ONE
Having a small or large
Fruit, Flower or Vegetable Garden or Field
NORCROSS
A NECESSITY
What is it? Write for particulars
Remember. It's the Season now
THE LIMAYE BROS Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort,
P. B. No. 684 Bombay.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Nobody is Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical fire extinguisher.
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS:
LONDON, EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO., HUMMAM STREET
Fort, Bombay.

DENTAL NOTICE
Latest Treatment for Pyorrhoea by the High Frequency Current.
Perfect filling artificial Sets in Gold vulcanibe and Ebonite.
Tel. No. 4277.
FEES MODERATE
CONSULTATION FREE,
Dr. J. D. BOWMON
DENTAL SURGEON (Eng)
Readymoney Building
near sailor's Home, Apollo Bundes.

Very Valuable Book
"Truth"
Gratis and Post Free
FOR A TIME ONLY,
Can be had from :—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES.
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions
Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Ague Pills
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
H. L. BATLIWALA
Director.
BAY. No. 18.
Bombay.

SPORTS GAZETTE

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern . . .
Low Consumption Simple, Reliable
Price . . . . on application
MERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Bazar Chawl, Prince's Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser Incubators, gas and electric, breakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No 3411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Wonderful Astrologer.
Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 16-10-18. "The perusal of HE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth Price Re. 1. The Premier Astrologer, Tadavaram Vizag District

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We commend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emanciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 16 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India).

"THE ORIGIN OF LIFE."

A LECTURE BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.

Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, M.D., Hony. Secretary of the Rationalist Press Association of London, in Bombay, recently delivered a lecture on the "Origin of Life" before the students of the National Medical College, Bombay. Mr. Kale, Professor of Chemistry, was in the chair.

The lecturer began by saying that the question of the origin of life was not an idle but a very interesting one leading to many alleys of scientific investigations such as geology, palentology, biology, chemistry, physics and even astro-physics and botany. It was the keen interest taken in the origin of life that indirectly led to the wonderful discovery of bacteriology, which has revolutionized the science of Medicine, Surgery and Sanitation. The discovery of bacteriology happened this way: Many eminent scientists of 60 years ago and before were firm believers in spontaneous generation and a good deal of absurd belief was entertained on the subject. Among other things it was believed that if an infusion of hay or broth was made organisms developed in it and this was considered a sure proof that living things arose in this manner. Louis Pasteur, the celebrated French chemist and bacteriologist, undertook a series of brilliant experiments, which lasted four years at the end of which he conclusively proved that spontaneous generation as was then believed was an absurdity. Thus Pasteur proved that if a culture medium is sterilized and precautions are taken to prevent contamination with air no organisms will grow in it. Tyndal confirmed these observations and the question of spontaneous generation was killed for ever.

The origin of life is unknown. In order to understand the question well it is necessary to consider the origin of our globe itself. Our globe is believed to be a fragment of the sun detached many thousand millions years ago. Once upon a time it is clear that it was in an incandescent state. This geology proves quite conclusively as the stratified rocks below the Laurentian formation show. This period of incandescence must have lasted millions of years till it cooled down to allow a crust to form. Primitive oceans next appeared and the first living things must have appeared in these primitive oceans.

BIRTH OF LIFE.

How life appeared; in what form; was it a natural evolution; or whence did it come; was it supernaturally introduced? It is all these questions that concern scientists. This has led to different theories. Most people still believe in a creation story; that is to say, a supernatural being or beings made all living things to appear by a creative *fiat*. This the explanation of the origin of things and of life as given in most sacred books. Others think that life is an immaterial principle and must have reached this planet from another world by means of meteorites of cosmic dust impregnated with the germs of life. Men as Helmholtz, Lord Kelvin, Arrhenius and others entertained this view. Now, the consensus of opinion among well-informed scientists is that life appeared on this globe, when the physical conditions then prevailing permitted it, and since the physical basis of life, protoplasm, is always found to be composed of Oxygen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Hydrogen, with a small proportion of sulphur and phosphorous, it is but natural to suppose that living things are an outcome of the wedding or synthesis of the principles or elements we are acquainted with. This is the only theory or hypothesis that agrees with the theory of evolution. To deny this is to admit of a miracle.

Dr. D'Avoine then reminded his hearers that there is no reason to think that living things could not have evolved out of inorganic materials since we know so little of the very essence of matter itself. Even now our idea of matter is undergoing a rapid transformation. Till very lately we firmly believed that the atom was the ultimate division of matter; but now radio-activity has shown that even the atom is disintegrated into electrons and the electrons are resolved into energy. The electrons may be strains of condensation in the ocean of ether the *materia prima* of the universe.

When Haeckel said this many years before radium was discovered, he was ridiculed by the religious world and even by some scientists of that time.

The phenomena of life as we know from the elementary living things we are acquainted with can very well be explained on pure chemical and physical activities. Life must have appeared in very elementary forms, much simpled than the most elementary organisms we know to-day, for it is inconceivable that a bacteria or an alga all of a sudden appeared in the primitive oceans. Before such a comparatively organised thing could appear simpler organisms must have lived and before these could live there must have existed organic nabulum for them to thrive upon. It is thus that science calls in aid imagination to form a mental picture of how things happened in the beginning.

In conclusion the lecturer said that more than 45 years ago, John Tyndal in the famous Belfast address, in a poetical mood said, that the brain of a Shakespeare, a Newton or a Darwin was once potential in the fires of the sun. Modern science shows this to be quite possible.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the proceedings to an end.

GOVERNMENT AND TRAMWAY STRIKE

STRIKERS PETITION GOVERNOR.

The following petition was forwarded by the Tramway Strikers to H.E. the Governor of Bombay through the Director of the Bombay Labour Office.

10th October 1922.

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency's humble petitioners have kept from time to time his Excellency, the Governor-in-Council, informed through the Labour Office of their struggle with their employers, the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., on the question of the recognition of their Union.

Your Excellency's humble petitioners have through their Union explored all avenues of amicable settlement of their dispute by means of persuation and negetiation; but to their regret they have found the attitude of their employers unsympathetic and obdurate.

Your Excellency's humble petitioners have been and are always willing to adjust all the issues involved in their dispute by agreement or arbitration and having failed to get any hearing from their employers your Excellency's humble petitioners after careful consideration and only when the employers started a rival Union under their auspices to smash the Union already in existence and which the employers had informally recognised right from its formation—and after appealing to the Corporation of Bombay to intercede in the interests of justice and fairplay and when no other means was available and after taking a ballot on the question and after duly notifying their employers on the 17th of July 1923 their intention to settle this question once for all by declaring a general strike without giving them any further notice if the employers refused to go to arbitration by the 22nd of July 1922, have gone on strike on the 18th of September 1922.

Your Excellency's humble petitioners knew that they were staking their all for a cause as righteous as it is noble for in their fight over the question of the Union they were fighting not only the Tramway Union's fight, but they were fighting for the elementary rights of Labour—the right of association and the right of co-operative bargaining, the right to choose their leaders and if it be ordained that they are to fail, that they are to lose their battle against the forces to Capital, against the appaling illiteracy and poverty of the Country which can and will always provide the Capital with fodder for their guns, through the ashes of their failure will arise the hopes of the future—who dies if Labour lives?

Your Excellency's humble petitioners realise that their employers or the Directors of the Tramway Company are men of far sight and capable of 'looking beyond their noses' and if they are obdurate they are obdurate because they have one eye on the affairs of the Tramway Company and the other is centred over the groups of their cotton mills employing thousands and thousands of workers—and your Excellency is no dobut aware that there is not a single Trade Union in the Mill Industry—and like "one touch of nature makes the whole world keen" one concession or right granted hither is bound to be exacted thither, and your Excellency's humble petitioners have provided them with an opportunity to smash Labour in fields and pastures which do not belong to the Directors; so if in fighting the fields and pastures are devastated and ruined it will be worth the gamble, because the fields and pastures so devastated and ruined will save other fields and pastures which are to all intents and purposes their own private property.

Your Excellency's humble petitioners this day after three weeks of strike claim on their side more than fifteen hundred of the old Traffic staff and if what with blacklegs and black-sheep the Company has tried to paint the picture as black for us as are their own purpose and designs your Excellency's humble petitioners believing as they do in the justice of their cause are equally determined not to haul down their Union flag.

And in this determination of theirs they are encouraged by the sympathetic attitude towards Labour of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council and of your Excellency in person, by the findings of the Industrial Disputes Committee and by the assurance his Excellency gave to Labour in his reply to the Trade Union Congress deputation that in him Labour can always count for a friend, that his Excellency-in-Council will always maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards Labour in times of Industrial strife.

In need, your Excellency's humble petitioners approach Labour's friend indeed, with the prayer that your Excellency in person—if not his Excellency in Council—should intervene not on our behalf but in the name of justice and fairplay—that the issue in dispute be adjusted if not by agreement, then by arbitration.

In making this prayer his Excellency's petitioners—many of whom have served their employers loyally and faithfully for more than ten to twenty years—realise the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order, to protect those who—in crass ignorance of the result of their action—wish to work as well as those who like his Excellency's humble petitioners are on strike.

Your Excellency's humble petitioners will accept any person—European or Indian—of Judicial temperament as Arbitrator and they humbly suggest the names of the following gentlemen who, if acceptable to the Company, will be acceptable to the Union :—

1. The Municipal Commissioner.
2. The Hon. C. V. Mehta.
3. The Director of Labour.
4. Sir Stanley Reed.

Assuring your Excellency of our humble duty and respects,

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants,
(Sd.) V. M. PAWAR,
The General Secretary on behalf of the Members of the General Council, Bombay Tramway Union, Bombay.

The following is Government's reply, received by the Tramway Union :—

No. S.D. 2922.
Home Department (Special),
Poona, 12th October 1922.

From
J. Crerar, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.C.,
Secy. to the Government of Bombay.

To
The General Secretary,
The Bombay Tramway Union,
Parel, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to the petition signed by you on behalf of the members of the General Council of the Bombay Tramway Union, dated the 10th October 1922, addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, which you delivered on the 10th instant to the Director of the Labour Office, Bombay, praying for the intervention of Government with a view to securing a settlement of the Tramway strike, either by agreement or arbitration, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-in-Council can only consider proposal for intervention in the event of both parties to the dispute requesting it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

ONION SOUP (6 TO 8 PEOPLE).

Ingredients.—6 onions, 2 oz. of butter, 1½ quarts of white stock, 2 oz. of Permesan cheese (grated), 1 tablespoonful of flour, toasted bread, pinch of pepper, 1 tablespoonful of salt.

Peel and slice the onions very fine, and fry them in the butter till nicely browned; mix with them the flour, add the stock, and boil quickly for 20 minutes. Add necessary salt and pepper and dish in soup-plates. Place in each plate four slices (small) of toasted bread and dredge the grated cheese over them; pass under the gas and serve at once.

AWONDERFUL BODY BUILDER FOR CHILDREN
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy, you cannot buy anything half so good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere.
Wholesale: MARTIN AND HARRIS.
Victoria Building, 118, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMBER TIPS PURE COFFEE

contains no Chicory or adulteration of any kind. It is just pure, wholesome, fragrant coffee, milled, roasted and ground on scientific principles; and the most significant point is that it will be sold to the public at a price actually lower than that which they now have to pay for chicory mixtures and adulterations.
For sale by all dealers who stock Amber Tips Tea.
1 lb. Tin. Rs. 1-4. ½ lb. Tins. As. 10-6. ¼ lb. Tins. As. 5-6.
AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY
COFFEE ROASTERS AND TEA BLENDERS.
BYCULLA. BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIS A ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK PAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

Miracle of Spiritualism

PLANCHETTE
PRICE INCLUDING POSTAGE AND PACKING
Rs. 5-8
THIS wonderful Planchette is made of wood and is shaped like a heart. Underneath are two pantagraph wheels about two inches high. There is a hole in the so made plank of board. In this hole is fixed an ordinary pencil which is so adjusted as to form, as it were, the third leg of the Planchette. In the centre of the Planchette is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full SPIRITUAL and MESMERIC power. (This is the special pattern of Professor N. P. Kotic. The Planchette is then placed upon a sheet of white paper and two persons lay their hands lightly upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then, one of them or a third person, asks a question, and the wheels move. The Planchette traverses the paper, and the pencil, of course, following the motion of the wheels, write, the reply very distinctly and freely. It is not necessary to ask the question aloud, a mental question is quite sufficient, and all languages are a like to the Planchette. Our Planchette is unique. Anybody may use it. It immediately writes the answers to the questions put to it. Everybody should own a Planchette. Price Rs. 5/8 (9s.4d.) including postage and packing.
NOTE:—Full price refunded in case our Wonderful PLANCHETTE does not work according our advertisement.
SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
FULL PRICE REFUNDED IN CASE OF FAILURE
To be had of THE MAGICAL Co., JHANSI (INDIA).
Now is the time to test our wonderful PLANCHETTE.
REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.
The "H. Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26:—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotic for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotic's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."
A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.
M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs. Brown and Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 16th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainements I am in success every time with your Planchette."
L. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921 :—"I am glad to infrom you that I am successful in getting answer from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."
ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS TO:—
The Manager, THE MAGICAL CO. Dept: B
Jhansi, INDIA.

Literature and Art.

THE DINKARD.

MEDIAEVAL PARSI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

(BY C. K. N.)

Dastur Darab Sanjana has brought out the seventeenth volume of a portion of the semi-sacred Pahlavi text of the Dinkard so highly valued for its varied contents by the Parsis. Dr. Dastur Darab is not a prolific writer. But he will have left behind works which will be consulted by the fourth generation with gratitude for his concentrated labours. The volume has now become an annual feature. We hope the learned and revered head of the Parsi sacerdotal class is spared long enough to give us more than the concluding volume of this work, the publication of which was commenced in 1874 with a critical introduction by his erudite father, an introduction whose modernity of plan and execution still extort our admiration.

Dastur Darab is responsible for a useful introduction. We will confine our observations on it to two points alone. First, the manuscript of the "Dinkard" was discovered in the so-called home of anti-Zoroastrian bigotry, Baghdad, and secondly it was there come across in the year 1020 A.D. These points are worthy of note by historians of the type of Mr. Justice Kincaid, whose attention may further be solicited to the paragraph which the enlightened tolerance of Dastur Darab has retained from the remarks of his brilliant predecessor, West. It speaks with a power with which truth alone can invest a sober fact. "The survival of so much of the sacred Zoroastrian literature" says Dr. West "during three centuries of Muhammadan ern indicates that the final loss of nearly all this literature was not so directly attributable to the Arabs as the Parsis suppose. The loss may have been as much due to their neglecting the necessary copying of manuscripts as to any destructiveness on the part of their conquerors." Let us now dip into the body of the book. The first point to note is the breadth and openness of mind of the learned Dastur. He does not glue himself to any antiquated traditional method. He tacitly acknowledges the justification of the new pronunciation suggested by his western colleagues. The "Dinkard" is a Zoroastrian encyclopaedia. It is a treasure house of miscellaneous knowledge. Only, it is devoid of all method. However, it is important to remember that it does not pretend to be a set original book. It only represents a summary of the contents of the Zoroastrian scriptures which existed in the time of the author. And, indeed, the summary such as we find it, is not taken from the Avesta direct but is derived from the Pahlavi version. Here is a proof of the neglect of the sacred language on part of the priesthood at a period when there could be no question of foreign religious prejudice or coercion. And the Dastur's father told us nearly fifty years ago that he was unable to edit the beginning of the book which the apathy of our forefathers had left a prey to the industrious "silver-fish."

The prevailing note of the "Dinkard" as of all Zoroastrian evangel, is the joy of life symbolised in successful agriculture, a plenitude of progeny and a healthy rejoicing over good cheer. Wealth is never despised. On the contrary the recompense of old age comprises the four items acquired in youth.—"useful knowledge, wealth which yields income, a virtuous wife and a prosperous home." There is a keenness and zest of life which is probably absent in any contemporary literature. It is almost conspicuously to seek in the written records of India of the time. Some delicate souls of seventy are "hurt" at the present writer's claim to have been the first to indicate a few phenomena in the development of Parsi culture. But at the risk of wounding their adolescent susceptibilities, we must again reiterate our suggestion that he knows little of Parsism who knows modern Parsism alone. In Dinkard there is fresh evidence that what the followers of Zoroaster in India hold to so tenaciously is the creed of *one* sect of Zoroastrianism and that there were other sects with probably diverging articles of faith. For in the present volume of the "Dinkard" we find a trace of those monastic institutions which are against the spirit and letter of the Avesta as it has descended to us today. And there is also here an oblique inhibition of animal food. At any rate we encounter quite a respectable number of passages in the extant Zoroastrian writings which compel us to revise our belief in current tradition regarding the unrestricted permissibility of slaughtering animals for dietary purposes.

When we maintain that theological tyranny had so eaten into the vitals of the populace that the least shock from the outer world brought down to dust the magnificent edifice of the Sasanian rulers, we lay our finger on foreign authorities which, however, are irrefutable. But the dispassionate student will find corroborative proof of the fanaticism and the infinity of priestly prescriptions which had made life a burden during the last days of the Sasanians. Prayer at rising, prayer at bed time, prayer during all the hours and at every season, prayer at, during and after every natural function; a wholly impracticable exaggerated regard for fire; suspicion of all non-Zoroastrians; contempt for every creed other than your own; hatred for anything non-Iranian,—these had prepared the way for the lightening crash which is perfectly explicable from internal grounds. There is thanksgiving, for instance, prescribed here before eating and drinking, before finishing our repast and even after the purification of the mouth by praises of righteousness. Nevertheless, the practical genius even of the Parsi clergy at times asserted itself in the midst of the ecclesiastical ukases. For there is the admission of the "impossibility of keeping the fire free from adversity in the midst of corruption by creatures of the world." That, in spite of or, as we would put it, because of the priestly despotism, rationalism and even atheism were rampant is demonstrated by the reference to the wicked who hold that "there is no heaven, that there is no resurrection, that the dead will not be raised again, and that such a transformation cannot occur."

In the midst of the vast desert of sacerdotal casuistry and the meticulous prescriptions for a life every moment of which was co-related, through the holy man, to the life to come, we encounter the stern and unyielding commandment of the great Prophet regarding the adherence to one's plighted word under every conceivable calamity. There is a sublimity attaching to this rigid injunction which is not to be outmatched by the most pious injunctions in any other religious record. What ethical attitude the Zoroastrian must have reached? An unequivocal emphasis is laid upon the fulfilment of a contract made by the most virtuous man with the most abominable creature in the sight of God. A promise is a promise. No altered circumstances could possibly change the case. There is no being in the sacred repertoire of the mediæval Zoroastrian who is hated with fiercer execrations than the professional fallen woman. And yet the engagement to her is regarded as sacred as the word pledged to the supreme pontiff. "A promise with respect to the harlot is the most awful" says our text "but it must be carried out." The passage mirrors the life of the day and brings into relief the moral axioms which to our mind contribute to the position the Parsis occupy in India.

"Thou shouldst not seize a wanton woman for use: thou shouldst not take her to wife and live with her; but shouldst thou seize her by violence and live with her then thou shouldst not forsake her afterwards, neither in woe nor in weal, neither for the love of the body nor of the soul, for whosoever siezes an immoral woman and forsakes her for the love of her body or of her soul, becomes a breaker of promises." Where in the history of mankind do we reach a higher plane of morals?

"Thus I say unto you let there be no breach of promise, not even when the agreement to support it is made with the wicked, and there is not the slightest ground to maintain it at law; nor when it is contracted with your own pious co-religionist, and there is the slightest ground to maintatin it at law; for both are responsibilities, whether in respect of the wicked or in respect of the righteous."

Dastur Darab's volume will be studied not merely skipped. The Hindu will find in the excellent English translation appended to the text a page of Aryan record. The Moslem, especially the Persian Moslem, will trace to the ancient documents which lie behind the book, the refraction, the oblique vision with which the Shia is thought to contemplate the world. Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw may be assured that as a patron of the work which spreads truth about Zoroastrianism as it existed and not a garbled glorification of our ancestors as they never did exist he is doing a service to the cause of history which is the cause of propagation of light. The heads of our Translation Funds might take a leaf out of the useful book of Sir Hormusji who is presenting the volume to *Indian* scholars and not wasting it on those who may never look between its attractive covers. The presentation of Parsi volumes to friends in Europe and America constitutes an indispensable means of advertisement for certain individuals but a useful purpose is assuredly served by bringing the costly book within reach of *bonafide* students in India.

SECRET PLACES OF THE HEART.

"The Secret Places of the Heart," by H. G. Wells. Cassell and Company, Ltd., 1922.

Mr. Robert Lynd, the literary editor of the "Daily News," has truly observed about H. G. Wells that he has rendered an immense service to his time. "I am not sure however," Mr. Lynd says, "if he has pointed out the most desirable route to the pinnacle of human happiness."—Whether he does not expect us to reach it as the crow flies instead of by winding roads, he may take the view that, "as man has learned to fly mechanically, so he may learn to fly politically." But no body can doubt his driving force, his power for visualising before the readers' eyes new and interesting situations which throws a flood of light upon his characters. In the book, his latest, which is more an analytical study than a novel, he is concerned with the search for the secret places of the heart. In this case the heart is that of Sir Richmond Hardy, the Fuel King, who has made money in business, continues to make it and is worried because it does not gove him any kind of rest. His doctor tells him "Over work never hurt any one. Fatigue stops that. You must be working against friction." And the doctor is right. Sir Richmond is working against friction. He has married young, but "by a sudden overpowering impulse has been unfaithful to his wife." "I forget now all the emotions of that adventure" he tells Dr. Martineau, as they go away for a holiday. "By marrying I had got nothing that my soul craved for. I had incurred a tremendous obligation." And it comes out that Sir Richmond has been trying to analyse his own passions and prejudices. He has met an intellectually brilliant woman, a young lady wro is good at drawing and supplies the illustrated papers with a peculiar sort of humorous illustrations. She consents to live with him and he has made her a home away in the country. But she is ill and Sir Richmond feels she is no good to him, no help to him. He confesses to the medical adviser "You see, as in my case, there is a fundamental incompatibility between one's affections and one's wider conception of duty." Martin feels and treats Fuel and every thing to do with Fuel as a bore. So they quarrel on that. Then the holiday comes with an abrupt end. At Stonehenge Sir Richmond meets with a vivacious American Miss Grammont. For a long time he has not met any one so interesting and amusing as this frank-minded young woman from America. He feels "he could talk with her as if he talked with a man like himself—but with a zest no man could give him." Mr. Wells does not forget to utilise the full chance for making shrewd general assertions about human nature, which the portraying of the young American girl gives him. The good things that the said "were no mere display specimens from one of those jackdaw collections of bright things so many clever women waste their wits in accumulating." But the Doctor disapproves. "If she and you fall in love, as the phrase goes, what is to follow?" he asks with a direct and uncomfortable emphasis. Preposterous, says Sir Richmond. "Is it impossible for a man and a woman to be deeply interested in each other—without that"? Dr. Martineau is dubious about it, and leaves it. One of the most illuminating chapters in the book is the description of the growing companionship between Miss Grammont and Sir Richmond. But the arrival of a telegram hurries the young Amerian away and Sir Richmond returns to London to get ill and dies. So Mr. Wells leaves us with a successful attempt to provoke discussion upon one of the most difficult problems of our age.

FADS ABOUT INDIA.

"HAPPY INDIA," by Arnold Lupton (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.)

Mr. Arnold Lupton is nothing, if not a faddist. He is an engineer by profession, and as he admits in his book, "having read about Indian famines and statements as to the generally half-starved condition of a large part of the Indian population, decided to visit (this) country in order to get some idea of its actual condition." He travelled from north to south and east to west. Furnished with introductions to the Governor-General and the three Presidency Governors, he had access to Indian Civil Servants and Indian gentlemen (presumably of the type of those who haunt Government Houses) from whom he got information. Besides these, he had access to official publications and other data, from which he has evolved his book, entitled "Happy India." Mr. Lupton, readers need not jump at the conclusion, regards India as being "Happy." No; Mr. Lupton falls into no such error. But he thinks India might be *happy* "if guided by modern Science." It is a big. If, to be sure. It seems to us that what is needed in India to-day is not so much science as commonsense in those who govern this country and the independence of the administration from its thraldom to a Government actuated by Imperialistic ideas. Not that Science has no place in India; but it is not so pressing as the other. A fault of Mr. Lupton is that he judges this country, its people and their customs and manners from the standards which hold good in England and falls into the errors so inseparable from a wrong handling of the Problem. And his generalisations suffer, because of the fact that the Government is costly and extravagant and wates considerable portion of the revenues which ought properly to be used for the development of the country's wealth and resources. Besides, the maintenance of foreign legionaries—Civil and Military—constitutes a huge and unprecedented drain, sapping the very unprecedented drain, sapping the very vitality of the nation. The first task that anyone interested in Indian prosperity ought to do, is address himself to the arresting of the squandermania of Government, and this can only be done, when the Government is made entirely *Indian* both in spirit adn in name, and not in name only as it as at present. Mr. Lupton's book has some good points too, and he has done a service to India by focussing the pressing problem of Indian discontent and thus inviting attention thereto.

SHAH JEHAN'S DAUGHTER.

JEHAN ARA BEGUM, By Ziauddin Ahmad Barni.

This little brochure on the life of Princess Jehan Ara Begum, daughter of the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jehan, is something to be thankful for. It is not attractive, nor particularly illuminating but as an attempt towards filling up what is still a void in the Moghul historical biography it will repay perusal. The historians of mediaeval India have committed more sins of omission than commission. While dynastic wars and court intrigues have been chronicled at nauseating lengths, there has been little effort made to appriate the life behind the Durbar and the influences of the palace in which the Great Moghul lived, moved and had his being. The queens and princesses and the Court ladies have played an immensely greater part in the life and times of the Moghuls than is generally recognised. They supplied the leaven of refinement and the milk of human nature to the entire system. Jehan Ara was a shining orb of that galaxy of illustrious ladies of the Moghul Royalty who have left their ineradicable mark on the history of their times."

The writer does not claim to have treated the subject exhaustivly and it should be praise enough of his work to say that he has tried to touch the salient points of Princess Jehan Aras life. We are put in possession of certain facts which depict the Begum's Sisterly Solicitude to prevent that indecent schamble for the throne between her brothers which raged round the sick bed of Shah-Jehan. We are made acquitted with that robust sense of right and fair which persistently animated the princess in giving her moral support to the rightful claims of Dara to the crown. Even when the arbitrament of arms seemed to decide otherwise. And we are told how the princess, scorning all considerations of self, elected to remain by the side of her crestfallen father and elevated the misery of his imprisonment. Jehan Ara Begum's contribution to literature and poetry has also been touched upon. But this is all done holtingly and with such an isolation from the larger perspective of the entire scene that after finishing a persual of these two and a half score of pages one does not feel that one has been reading a historical biography. Perhaps the most enterprizing feature of the pamphlet are the extracts of a letter from the princess to Aurangazeb on the eve of the latter's victory over Dara and the correspondence exchanged between them at the time of Shah Jehan's death, reproduced in original. These letters are in themselves very eloquent clues to the natural characteristics of the brother and the sister. Whereas a desire for peace, and solicitude for the aged Emperor together with an impartial sense of fair dealing between the warring brothers marks Jehanara's communication, the dominant note of Aurangazeb's reply is that cautiousness which developed in later years into an all consuming suspicion and distrust of every body around him and which became responsible for the lovely isolation of his closing years.

We wish the pamphlet under review had been a little more lucid. As it is, it is neither good enough for a library nor serves the purpose of the school room. Nor, we fear, does it convey all that the writer hopes it would to the gentle sex. We are sorry we have to say so for the idea underlying the effort is excellent.

"LITERARY CHAOS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have perused the criticisms expressed by the literary critic of the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of Monday, the 9th instant, pertaining to my second novel "The Star of Switzerland." Perhaps you might be knowing that in England, the literary Societies were discussing the question as to whether the authors had the right to reply to the critics owing to certain incorrect criticisms giving rise to certain misunderstandings, and after some deliberation it was decided that the authors should have the right to reply to their critics. As it is the principle of the "Chronicle" to uphold the rights of every individual and to hear both the sides, I hope you will surely grant me my right by publishing this reply in your next issue. I should first of all thank the learned critic for his advice given to me to return to the Share Department of the bank where I was employed before I took up the work of writing this novel, though I do not understand whether it is the legitimate part of the rights and duties of a reviewer of an author's novel to advice him on questions of his personal life and circumstances besides describing disinterestedly, unprejudicially, dignifiably, and bona fidely, the merits and blunders of his novel. He seems to have been amazed by my introduction, the preface, the plot and the characters of my novel and hastily concludes that he has failed to find some meaning in spite of his "wading through the plot," but, Sir, may I be allowed to say that several of my reasonable readers were more *justifiably* amazed than what *unjustifiably* amazed he was by reading my novel and his failure to grasp the real meaning thereof—*justifiably* because they as well as several learned and reasonable members of the intellectual professions were not amazed at it but quite easily understood its meaning and one or two of them have reviewed it in some of the leading newspapers, and considered the plot, the episodes, the theory of scientific romanticism as quite within the ordinary course of happening in human life, and *unjustifiably* because without entering into the undertone and depth of the plot of my novel and without grasping deeply its spirit, he has jumped upon an unsound inference of "literary chaos." Therefore, I do not see the necessity of asking him whether my *novel* is a "literary chaos" *or his own ideas, grasping power* and *state of his mind* is in a state of chaos at the time when he was wading through the plot of this novel and preparing these criticisms above referred to? It is the usual characteristic of human nature and is the oft-repeated ordinary course of life to wish success to our friends whenever they launch upon a new intellectual or any industrial enterprise, profession, or a business; similarly, that "European gentleman," a friend of mine, referred to in the testimonial printed at the close of my novel along with the testimonials and reviews of other learned persons, out of mere good feelings wished me success. It is rather crude on the part of some of the critics to criticise a mere testimonial which is not at all the part of a novel, nor does it affect the merits of the author. Is it not high sounding and overstepping the limits of reasonable criticism by assuming the function of an authoritative astrologer and emphatically to contradict that gentlemen's mere wish which is not a prophecy at all, by declaring "We have no such hopes" as your critic states. as if he has already travelled into the domain of my future and returned back with this positive news for me from the Ruler of Destiny? Without the least desire for self-praise, out of mere fact, may I inform him that in spite of the prejudiced and interested false opposition against my novel, it has been read by several hundreds of my appreciative readers. It will be a literary intellectual treat for me to reply to such criticisms, and as long as they are unprejudiced, disinterested, bona fide and dignified, in accordance with my principle of the Parsi Novelist, I will always welcome them.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. K. VAKIL,

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

We have received the second issue of the "Bharda New High School Quarterly." Except for the delay in its publication, it is as interesting as the inaugural one. Among the interesting contributions is one by Mr. Morris describing the daily life and work of boys at Shantiniketan, founded by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and not "Sir Rabindranath Tagore" as the editorial states, for the poet publicly renounced his Knighthood three years ago. The printing, the illustrations and the get-up of this issue show signs of improvement.

LITERATURE, THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN.)

When one who was so justly admired and respected for literature and scholarship descends to syndicated articles on The Six Greatest Men, and the like, may we not wonder and regret? It is not as though he were by trade a journalist, part of whose business it is to anticipate and cater for the vulgar appetite, it is not even as though he were one withdrawn from the active arena and amusing his leisure by such penny a lining exercises, it is not even as though he were a layman out of work; then we need only smile. But a great ecclesiastic still holding high office in the Hierarchy of the Church, presumably still true to his vocation and his ordination vows, and so dedicated and devoted to an absorbing spiritual mission, who would not weep if Atticus were he?

A Gloomy Dean.

Indeed the Gloomy Dean's present mental attitude, as revealed in these weekly ebullitions raises abstract questions of considerable interest. It has only been too evident to all who admired The Outspoken Essays and the much fewer who appreciated the erudition and scholarship of "Plotinus" that recently Dean Inge has been toying with Science, and that in that department he feels far more at home than in the realms of mysticism. In the March number of the "Nineteenth Century and After", 1921, I raised my first protest against this betrayal of the Church's citadels by one of its own appointed Wardens and Champions. The Church, to-day, has enough to fear from the Pagans without the gates, and can ill brook a traitor within. I daresay Dean Inge would not agree that it is compatible with the duties of a religious minister, pledged from the date of his commission to all the Theology and Dogma of Christianity, to immerse himself in Science and applaud all its victories. Nevertheless, I believe that no genuine convinced "Christian," especially no good Christian Priest, has any business with Science, or ought, if he were as logical as Dean Inge is generally credited with being, to tamper with Scientific methods and scientific conclusions. When first the Darwinian Hypothesis was sprung upon the world, the church met it stiffly and uncopromisingly. Only too clearly it conflicted at many points, and very directly with orthodox teaching. But Evolution (however imperfectly represented and made the subject of one theory after another by Darwin himself and his immediate successors) had come to stay, and with considerable reluctance the Church bowed to the inevitable and persuaded itself and its adherents that there was really nothing in Darwinism that contradicted any fundamental Christian doctrine. This was clever, but hardly ingenuous.

Dallying with scientific discovery.

To-day, the greatest brain in the upper circles of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy is disposed to place Darwin among his selected six greatest men. True, he substitutes Pasteur, but he cannot praise Darwin too highly. This is admirable broad-mindedness, but what sort of mentality does it exhibit? Dallying with every scientific discovery, as Dean Inge has been doing in London papers and London circles, for several years, offering himself, e.g., as a protagonit of Eugenics, surely an anti-Christian theory, if ever there was one, and leaving out Christianity, evidently a grossly material and anti-spiritual theory, is it not inevitable that the Dean's mind must have become thoroughly de-Christianized. Note that while the Dean will not head his list of the six greatest men with Jesus, it is not because he indignantly denies that Jesus was Man, but for merely sentimental opportunist reasons; so that by implication the Dean in this new eager mood, impliedly denies the Divinity of Jesus, a pretty position surely for one of the Church's highest dignitaries. In the article I have referred to, I treated Dean Inge with the utmost respect, admitting that his was probably the greatest polemic intellect in the higher ranks of the clergy. I should be inclined now to re-consider that opinion. At that time the Dean had not committed himself to weekly journalism, or if he had, I was not aware of it. Since he has, I must confess that he has fallen in my regard. It is not as though he had pressing things to say, of which he felt that he must deliver himself to a larger audience than he could hope to reach from his weekly pulpit in St. Paul's. If that were so I should not have a word to say against his latest enterprises. It is not as though what he turned out indicated any fine quality of earnestness, spiritual inspiration, or indeed any but the plainest traces and evidence of the dull and tiresome hack work which so many have to do grudgingly for a bare living.

Dean in Market of Penny Journalism.

In these hard times, when so many, are underpaid and none so underpaid as the bulk of the beneficed clergy, we ought not, I suppose, to blame them for trying to eke out mean inadequate stipends by the labour of their pens. But I should think Dean Inge was the first really great churchman, who has traded his name, (were it not for his name no Editor assuredly would care to publish or pay for the stuff which appears under it) in the market of penny journalism. Theoretically, a man who has devoted himself to the work of the spirit, to the service of Religion, should have no time or energy for other, and very ordinary secular, avocations. The ministry where the call and the dedication have been genuine, should suffice to absorb and expend the whole energy of the good and faithful servant. When, then we find a great Dean seemingly busied and interested in the absurdest mundane tribialities, or advertising the wonders of Science, we may be permitted to doubt whether his heart is really in his professional work. So scientific a mind as Dean Inge aims at having and displaying, surely cannot believe in the resurrection of the body? Is there a single scientist of note in the world to-day who does? Yet doubtless the Dean leads his congregation in the pathetic avowal of this belief, Sunday after Sunday. I do not doubt the Dean would find easy casuistry to salve his own conscience, but there are the plain stark words, with one meaning, and one only for the millions and millions to whom, under the authority and benediction of the Dean and his predecessors, they have brought hope and comfort. What sort of mentality can it be that so easily reconciles antinomies, of the kind that are cropping up daily between the necessary inferences of Science and the old Dogmas of the Church? The Dean studied in his ephemeral writings is a scientific rationalist, what is he in his pulpit? I need hardly add that you cannot rationalize Religion without destroying it. It is of the essence of all great Religion to be in some degree a mystery, something above mere human reason.

Symbiosis."

I had a friend in London, who was enthusiastically propagating a new theory of Evolution, in direct opposition to the common deduction from the old School, "of Nature red in tooth and claw," which he called Symbiosis. I had occasion to review his *magnum opus*, and reviewed it, I hope, very sympathetically. But while I saw at once what a satisfactory solution it might supply of what had always been a vexing problem, how to reconcile the "law" of Evolution with the humane teachings of Christianity, I have never been convinced that his proofs were adequate. Briefly he founded chiefly on "nutrition". He was himself convinced and meant to convince the world that the basic "law" of evolution was not competition, but co-operation. Those species alone were destined to survive who co-operated with each other, and his paradigm was the lichen. Most complex living organisms are at present, unhappily, "in-feeders" or, not to put too fine a point upon it, cannibalic tic, or tending that way, While the chosen of the Lord were all cross-feeders, Now the lichen is a cross-feeder, if it feeds a tall worth mentioning, and if I remember rightly it is a sort of compound of a fungus and an Alga. Owing to the gentle co-operation of fungus with Alga, the lichen is a model of what all animate nature should be, and it reaps its reward, according to my friend (he is a public man, in the sense that he has published his principal works and challenged Science to refute him, so why not name him, Mr. Rheinheimer) by being able to subsist under severer conditions, in more disagreeable locations, and for longer periods than any other living thing.

The Lichens.

I am not intimate with lichens I have not cultivated them, nor conceived a high admiration for them. But it is true,—I frankly admit it—that I have never known them act riotously, be brawlers, or disturbers of the public peace, addicted to treasons complots and dark conspiracies. The root of the theory though is that we ought to take as little, for our food supply, and make as liberal compensations as possible, as I must believe the lichen does. But I am uncertain whether I should like the whole living world to tend towards the lichen, nor when I survey the facts, am I convinced that vast masses of peoples, who have been strict vegetarians for generations, (and this is the nearest we can get to sound "cross-feedin") are better physically or morally, than corresponding numbers who have been for as long and consistently "in-feeders". In a very striking paper which was I believe afterwards published in "Nature" but was first sent to me in manuscripts for critical remarks, Mr. Rheinheimer developed his pet theory at the expense of all these vegetarian or mainly vegetarian animals, whom he tried, found guilty, and condemned as "Plant Assassins". The African Elephant for example is a callous wasteful Plant Assassin, and our own Indian *hathi*, though not so desperate and dissolute a criminal, must also be convicted. All forms of predatory life, declares Rheinheimer, are, to-day dangerous, and foredoomed to decay and extinction. When I recollect one at leat of the distinguishing characteristics of these Felons, I can only add a devout Amen. For the mark of the predaceous assassin, is an unduly developed snout or proboscis. I have long disliked the over—snouted.

A selection of Mr. Augustine Birrell's "Essays and Addresses" will be published during the autumn in three uniform volumes by Messrs. Dent, wro also have in preparation "An Austin Dobson Anthology," selected by his son, Mr. Alban Dobson, who also writes a biographical note, and includes a foreword by Mr. Edmund Gosse; "The Golden Book of Modern English Verse," edited by Thomas Caldwell, [illegible] aim has been to collect the best shorter poems written during the century between 1870 and [illegible] liched next month; and "[illegible] Dunsany.

Digitized from Indian Periodicals Collection at the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PESQUI URANATED WINE

THE GREAT SPANISH CURE FOR

DIABETES

Prepared only by Dr. A. PESQUI,

At Hernani-Guipuzcoa--SPAIN.

COMPOSITION:- Calisaya Cinchona-Lithium Bromide-Pepain Extract-Uranium Nitrate-Pure Glycerin-Old Wine.

Price Rs. 10 per bottle.

Sole Agents in India:—

MADON, SONS & CO.,

CHEMISTS, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

READER! IF YOU KNOW OF ANY DIABETIC, PLEASE INFORM.

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Bohain (Aisne),

Monsieur PESQUI,

Since I began administering the **Vin Urane Pesqui** to my patients I have given up all the other antidiabetic medicines and I have done so, simply because your speciality is the only production yielding an excellent result. Whenever I have prescribed the **Vin Urane Pesqui** to a diabetic during the first stages of the disease I have, almost invariably, succeeded in effecting his cure, and in the case of inveterate diabetics in a state of organic decay I have found out that the sugar in the urine decreased every day without increasing whenever the patient adhered to the regimen that I had prescribed. While the sugar disappears, strength and vigour are restored. The rapidity in the reconstitution of strength at the outset of its use has really been a matter of surprise to me. Several patients are indebted to you for their lives and you deserve all congratulations for your discovery of this production.

Dr. FLAMANT, Licentiate in Sciencies, prizeman of the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

Monsieur PESQUI,

Am delighted highly pleased with the **Vin Urane Pesqui**. No more thirst, scanty proportion of urine, no sugar and strength restored.

LIHOREAU, M.D.,
Pont-Rousseau (Loire-Inferieure).

The **Vin Urane** (Uranated-Wine) prepared by Mr. Pesqui, of Bordeaux, has been qualitatively analysed at the Barral chemistry laboratory. The result of this analysis points to this medicine being a compound of old Bordeaux wine, in accordance with Bouchardat's prescriptions to which the following elements have been added: azotate of uranium, pepsine and other appropriate elements. The taste of this medicinal wine is very pleasant. Pure, or mixed with water it almost instantly quenches the thirst and in a lasting manner: it prevents the dryness of the mouth, a most valuable condition for diabetic as they always are thirsty.

Water and other constitutive elements of the wine do not act on the uranium, consequently the wine forms an excellent vehicle. The azotate of uranium should be considered as the very best of specifics for the curing of diabetes. In our opinion a most brilliant future is in store, in therapeutics, for the **Vin Urane Pesqui.**

Dr. PAUL DELILLE.

Monsieur PESQUI,

I am glad to inform you that in the case of my father the quantity of glycosis has been nil since the last eight days.

Another diabetic, under treatment, is also much better.

Please send me another supply, usual reimbursement, for an aged person whose glycosis foots up 50 grammes per litre.

Thanks in the name of my diabetics.

I remain, etc.

Dr. MONIN,
Arry-le-Temple (Oise).

Sir,

Kindly send me another 10 bottles of your antidiabetic **Vin Urane Pesqui**. The result obtained, through its use, by my patient has exceeded my expectations, this diabetic is now in a very good condition. Under the influence of your preparation the various symptoms of the disease have been rapidly modified. I am very glad to be enabled to add this testimonial to so many others and to have met with a remedy productive of such good result.

Dr. L. MADEREY,
Au Pavillon-Saint-Sever (Landes)

Monsieur PESQUI,

I have prescribed 6 bottles of **Vin Urane Pesqui**, and the subsequent analysis after absorption of 4 bottles has shown, as compared with preceding analysis, a decrease of, say, 35 grammes of sugar per litre of urine. Hence, my client desires to continue this treatment, as being one that has done him far more good than all other medicines and he requests you to send him another 6 bottles.

GAILLOT, M.D.,
Thouars (Deux-Sevres).

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir,

I have recently had an opportunity of giving a trial to your **Vin Urane Pesqui.**

The rapid improvement of which it has been instrumental in the case of a diabetic, for a long time entrusted to my care without any particularly satisfactory result, has, as a matter of fact really surprised me.

The urine of the patient referred to, contained about five or six months ago between 28 and 30 grammes of grucose per litre. To-day there are only traces of glucose: a result that has induced me to administer your preparation to two other diabetics.

Believe me to be, etc.

Dr. L. BERTRAND,
Blasimon (Gironde).

Monsieur PESQUI,

Will you have the kindness to send me 2 bottles of your **Vin Urane Pesqui**, and draw on me in reimbursement thereof. The sample received has been productive of a splendid result.

I remain, etc.

A ROUX, M.D.,
at Cayenne-sur-Mer.

Onzain (Loir-et-Cher).

Monsieur PESQUI,

I have pleasure in acquainting you with the indisputable success obtained through the use of your **Vin Urane** inasmuch as I myself have been the object of this observation. About eight or ten months ago I experienced intense itching changeable as to its position, with general debility, during the last six months, and, ultimately the appearance of an anthrax confirmed my suspicions regarding the existence of diabetes. When the first analysis was effected a large proportion of sugar was detected in my urine. From that moment I began taking the **Vin Urane Pesqui.** On taking the seventh bottle my urine contained no traces of sugar at all.

Your **Vin Urane Pesqui** is a marvellous remedy and I really would be an ungrateful man if I conceded such a success well worthy being universally known. You are authorized to make whatever use you may deem proper of this letter only wishing that all your patients may obtain the same success that has restored peace to my mind and then my physical strength.

I am, etc.

Dr. POUSSIE.

READY IN STOCK.

50	Tons, Double Bu l Headed Rails, 80 lbs. per yard, 30 to 32 feet long each piece, suitable for Electric Transmission Line Poles	Rs.	70	0 0	Each.
500	Stay Rods, 6 and 8 feet long, complete	,,	15	0 0	,,
50	Tons Galvanized Strand Wire 7-strand 1/4 in. dia.	,,	20	0 0	Cwt.
1200	Pole Brackets, 4, 5, 6 feet long, with Insulator holes	Rs. 8/- to ,,	15	0 0	Each.
5000	High Tension Insulators, Pin Type, w th ga vanized stalks with bolts and nuts.	,,	40	0 0	Dozen.
10	Tons Galvanized Guard Wire, 1/4 in. and 3/16 in dia... ..	,,	30	0 0	Cwt.
	Shackle Insulators for Guard Wire ..	,,	6	0 0	Doz.
	Sub-station Distribution Frame, complete with arms, for mounting high tension device	,	550	0 0	Each.

HARD DRAWN BARE COPPER WIRE

5	Tons	S.W.G.	000	3	Tons.	S.W.G.	4
3	do.	do.	00	3	do.	do.	5
5	do.	do.	0	3	do.	do.	6
2	do.	do.	1	2	do.	do.	8
2	do.	do.	2	5	do.	do.	10
2	do.	do.	3				

All at Re. 0-13 lb.

The Indian Engineering Co.

16 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Awarded First Class Certificates and Gold Medals by The Ayurvedic Conferences and Exhibitions 1919, 1920, and 1921.

"Siddha Kalpa Vakaradhwaja"

The wonderful discovery in the Medical World for all "Acute" and "Chronic" Diseases.

Prepared scientifically by Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., Managing Director and Senior Physician of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., Madras.

This unparalleled and ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western modern principles and carefully tested and standardised by expert analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Bodily Vigour, Memory, and Appetite Depression of Spleen, constant Mental Misgivings, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints, all sorts of Urethral discharges (Acute or Chronic), Irregular Menses of all kinds and all diseases peculiar to men and women. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. It imparts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such Valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Louha and Vegetable Drugs. This can be taken also as a Tonic by everyone of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Season, or Climate. Complete directions are sent with phial.

One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete cure, Price Rs 10 (Rs Ten) V P. Charges Extra.

APPLY TO:—**The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ld.**

Telegraphic Address—"KALPAM," Madras. Post Box No 1.1 MADRAS.

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

N. Gigabhai & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS

54, Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

161, Duncan Road, Bombay

"Kam Vinod Pills"

THE BEST TONIC OF THE EAST,

B. MEHTA & Co.

Khataw Bulding

BOMBAY 4.

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMADO."
CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Sterl, Silver case from ..... Rs. 45
14 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 135
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.
MADORINA WATCH CO LTD.
King Bldg. BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.